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COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE

By Mrs. Agnes C. Tribou

John Whipple came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the year 1630, in the ship *Mary and John*. He lived in that place several years and then, with his large family, removed to Providence, R. I., where he became associated with Roger Williams and John Green, and was a prominent citizen of the plantation.

Commodore Whipple (my great-grandfather) was a direct descendant of this John Whipple and was born in Providence in the year 1733. He early adopted a sea-faring life and entered the service of Nicholas Brown a prominent citizen of the place, making many voyages to West Indian ports.

When the commerce of the colonies was interrupted by the French War 1759-60, he left the merchant service and accepted the command of the privateer *Gamecock*. During one cruise of this famous little vessel he captured no less than twenty-three French prizes, many of which were very valuable.

During this period of his early life an event took place which showed alike his courage and resourcefulness. He was returning from one of his West India cruises, in a letter-of-marque or armed vessel in which he successfully passed through a very severe gale, but only by throwing overboard some of his heavier guns and cannon-balls. While thus partially disabled a large French privateer hove in sight. With his full armament he would have been a fair match for her, but as she outsailed him on every tack, he was obliged to resort to a stratagem to escape.

Sawing some spars, into pieces, he painted them black, so as to represent cannon and ran them out at the port-holes.

He then commanded his crew to set up handspikes with hats and caps on them, so as to resemble men at their stations ready for action. Being at windward he directed the helmsman to bear down directly upon the enemy, who thinking they had mistaken the strength of their antagonist, put about and with all sail set were soon out of sight, below the horizon.

This exploit gained for him much credit with his townsmen and was doubtless the reason of his being selected a few years later to command a company of volunteers, who took possession of and destroyed the British schooner *Gaspee*, the tender of a ship of war, stationed in Narragansett Bay, to enforce the maritime laws.

The laws had become very odious and unpopular to the citizens of Newport and Providence, which cities at that time had a commerce larger than New York, whose retail dealers often visited the former cities to buy dry goods and other commodities from the importers, as the smaller cities now visit New York.

The British Lieutenant Duddington had enforced the laws with unnecessary severity and had become an object of terror to vessels entering those ports, not only had he taken from their cargoes, but often impressed their crews to serve in the British army.

On the 17th of June, 1772, Captain Linzee of the packet *Hannah* from New York, refused to bring his vessel to for the purpose of search, and being pursued by the *Gaspee*, led her into shoal water where she went aground. The news of this chase and its result soon spread through the streets of Providence, and a muster of sailors and others interested soon followed. Choosing Captain Whipple for their leader they embarked in eight rowboats with eighty men. Approaching the stranded vessel they were hailed by the sentry, who asked "Who commands the boats?"

Whipple instantly replied "I am the sheriff of the county of Kent and I came to arrest Lieutenant Duddington." The vessel was boarded, the crew and officers captured, the vessel set on fire and burned to the water's edge.

The colonial governor of Rhode Island offered a reward of a 100*l* for the discovery of anyone concerned in that affair.

The king's proclamation offered a 1000*£* for the man who called himself the sheriff and a 500*£* for any of the party, but no one ever claimed the reward.

The name of the leader, however, soon came to the ears of Captain Wallace, who was in command of the British frigate *Rose*, who wrote to Captain Whipple as follows, "You, Abraham Whipple, on the 17th of June, 1772, burned his Majesty's vessel, the *Gaspee*, and I will hang you at yards arm.

James Wallace."

To which polite (?) note Captain Whipple returned the following reply, "To Sir James Wallace, Sir: 'Always catch a man before you hang him.'

Abraham Whipple."

Two days before the battle of Bunker Hill the legislature of Rhode Island purchased and armed two sloops, one of eight guns and one of twelve, they were the *Providence* and *Kitty*. Captain Whipple with the rank of commodore was appointed to the command of the *Providence*, the smaller vessel, to be under his orders. The object of this purchase was to clear the bay of the British frigate before mentioned. Commodore Whipple, with his little fleet attacked the enemies' vessels, captured one, and drove the others under the guns of the frigate. Thereafter the bay was clear and a large number of homebound vessels entered the port.

History says, that to Commodore Whipple must be given the credit of firing the first gun on the sea in the Revolutionary War.

These events and others like them led Congress to consider the matter of defense by sea, as well as by land, and by successive legislative acts thirteen vessels were ordered to be built with all convenient dispatch. The *Providence* was bought and Whipple was continued in command, with orders to proceed to Philadelphia, as the most suitable place to recruit sailors and marines for the navy.

It was nearly a year before the rank of officers of the navy was established, when by resolution of Congress, Whipple's rank was established as 12th in a list of 24 captains; John Paul Jones was 18th on the same list.

Under orders from the naval board Captain Whipple sailed on

a cruise to intercept the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which was convoyed by armed vessels, as it carried valuable cargoes of sugar.

In this he was quite successful, capturing five vessels with their cargoes, two of them were re-taken by the British blockading fleet before reaching port.

The year 1777 was one of inaction in this little navy on account of the delay in completing and equipping the fleet, but in 1778 Captain Whipple received welcome orders to fit his vessel as soon as possible to carry important despatches from the Congress to our commissioners in France. He selected his crew with great care, for he fully realized that the attempt to get to sea in the face of a blockading fleet was a hazardous one.

A stormy night in April was selected for the attempt, the little *Providence* was placed under close reefed topsails, and every light, even the binnacle light was extinguished. Daringly the frigate was steered directly towards the enemy, into which all unknowing of his approach Whipple poured a full broadside as he passed.

The report of the guns sent all the enemy on duty, but the fight was destined to be a one-sided one, for although the April tempest howled through the rigging of the ships, Whipple had a voice that outmatched the gale, for with speaking trumpet to his lips he shouted as to the helmsman, "Keep her on the Narragansett side," while as he stood by him he directed him to pass her on the other side, the order was obeyed and the *Providence* sped in the darkness out of reach and out of sight.

He arrived unscathed at the port of Nantes, France, and was warmly welcomed by the commissioners and the French government. From them he received orders to take command of a force of three vessels for operation in the Atlantic; with these instructions from Benjamin Franklin, Arthur Lee and John Adams, this command entitled him to the rank of commodore, the same rank which he had formerly held in the Rhode Island fleet.

An incident worthy of mention occurred during this voyage, viz: a petition was handed Commodore Whipple from the officers of his ship asking that they be furnished with suitable and proper uniform. This he furnished at his own expense and

it was also the first crew of an American naval vessel to wear distinctive uniform.

Skillfully evading the British fleet off the harbor of Boston, Commodore Whipple brought vessels, cargo and passengers safely into port. General Washington in a letter personally complimented him on the success of his mission and his escape from the enemy.

After a short cruise in Boston Bay for the protection of commerce, he was ordered to proceed with the *Providence* and intercept the West Indian fleet of 150 vessels, homeward bound.

Playing the part of a Halifax trader, he joined the fleet and under cover of successive nights managed to detach and man no less than ten large vessels heavily laden, eight of them safely reached Boston, with their cargoes valued at one million dollars, a seasonable and welcome relief to the poor colonies.

Toward the end of the year 1779 he was sent to sea under sealed orders, which proved to be directions to proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, and aid General Lincoln in defence of that city, which was then besieged by the British army of the South. I do not need to relate the details of that siege. General Lincoln was forced to surrender the city, the army and what of the fleet that was left. The soldiers and their officers were paroled or exchanged, but no such courtesy was extended the seamen.

The damage inflicted by the small and illy equipped American navy was so great, it could not be forgotten or forgiven. It was not to be borne that five thousand men should inflict such injuries in spite of the efforts of eighty-five thousand men to prevent them.

The men and officers were sent to Chester, Pennsylvania, as prisoners of war. Sickness having broken out among them, Commodore Whipple hired a house, furnished it and equipped it as a hospital for the comfort of the men who had been his companions in arms, spending several thousand dollars (quite a fortune in those early days) in the work.

He remained a prisoner at Chester for two years, and in 1782 returned to his home in Cranston, Rhode Island, where he

served his townsmen in a civil capacity. Amongst others, as representative in the legislature of the state.

About that time Washington came to Newport to confer with Rochambeau in regard to the future movement of both armies. He stayed but a week, but that week was one of more than unusual gaiety.

After peace was firmly established, Commodore Whipple commanded the *General Washington*, owned by John Brown, a merchant of Providence. The voyage was made to England and the Commodore had the honor of being the first to unfurl the American flag on the Thames.

On the formation of the Ohio Company, Commodore Whipple emigrated to that section of the country with his wife (who was the daughter of Gov. Stephen Hopkins, the first governor of Rhode Island) and children in company with his son-in-law, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, a native of this town, who had married his oldest daughter (his youngest daughter having married Dr. Ezekiel Comstock, of Smithfield, Rhode Island).

They assisted in founding the town of Marietta, Ohio, named for the beautiful queen of France, Marie Antoinette, the name being selected in her honor in acknowledgement for her friendly courtesy toward Dr. Franklin at that time minister to France at the Court of Louis XVI.

The Indians naturally watched the encroachment of the little white colony with jealous eyes, and one dark night the town of Marietta was thrown into a state of confusion and alarm at the news that one of their captains had been killed and the town attacked by the savages. Colonel Sproat, of this town, was the first man to be admitted to the blockhouse with valuable papers for safe-keeping.

One of Massachusetts' most honored men, the Hon. George F. Hoar, has declared that the landing of the *Mayflower* at Plymouth was not more important to humanity than the landing of the second *Mayflower* at Marietta more than a century and a half later. The same Massachusetts statesman in his centennial address at Marietta in 1888, eulogizing the pioneers, speaks of "Whipple, gallant seaman as ever trod a deck; a man whom Farragut or Nelson would have loved as a brother, first of the glorious procession of naval heroes."

A few miles from this city, Commodore Whipple spent the remainder of his life, with the exception of the few months when he navigated the small brig *St. Clair* (the first vessel built on the Ohio River) down the river to Havana and then to Philadelphia, where the vessel was sold and he returned home.

He died after a short illness at Marietta, May 29th, 1819, aged 85 years, and is buried in the ancient Mound Cemetery.

His monument bears the following inscription:

"Sacred to the Memory of Commodore Abraham Whipple, whose name, skill and courage will ever remain the Pride and Boast of his Country. In the late Revolution he was the first on the seas to hurl defiance at Proud Britain, and there to wave the Star-Spangled Banner. He also conducted to sea the first square-rigged vessel ever built on the Ohio River, opening to commerce resources beyond calculation."

The account of Commodore Whipple was read before the Nemasket Chapter, Middleboro, Massachusetts.

As Mrs. Tribou read she stood by a table on which were a punch bowl, decanter and glasses, a ladies' French dressing case straw covered and fitted in pink satin. These prizes were taken while commanding the privateer *Gamecock*. A piece of her grandmother's dress was shown, rich robin's egg blue brocade, scattered over with pink roses. This gown was worn to the ball in Newport where the Grandmother Mary Whipple danced the College Hornpipe with Count Rochambeau. A full length portrait of Commodore Whipple hung on the wall. She also read a letter from General Washington commending Commodore Whipple's ability as a commander.

--CHARLOTTE E. ELLIS, *Historian*.

A SKETCH OF "MOLLY" STARK

By Mrs. J. L. Osborne

Read before the Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Caleb Page, (fourth generation from John who came from England,) married at Haverhill, Mass., in 1729, Elizabeth Mer-

rill, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Woodman) Merrill. She died at Haverhill, in 1740, leaving six children.

In 1741, Caleb married Sarah Carlton and removed to Atkinson, New Hampshire. About 1751 he sold his land there for the weight of his wife in silver dollars, and she being a large woman weighing 315 pounds, he received the large amount of five thousand dollars. Thence Caleb Page removed to Dunbarton, New Hampshire, then a wilderness. He was considered one of the principal men of the town.

He was one of the grantees of "Starkstown" (now Dunbarton) and was named in the charter of incorporation in 1765 as the person authorized to call the first meeting of the inhabitants under that instrument.

He was a large proprietor in the township, in the northern part of which, upon lot No. 18 in the third range, a fort was erected and his permanent residence established. The locality still bears the name of "Page's Corner." Elizabeth Page, fifth child of Caleb and Elizabeth (Merrill) Page, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 16, 1737, and at the age of sixteen followed her father to Dunbarton, where she served as his housekeeper; she often stood sentinel at his fort for hours with a loaded musket on the lookout for Indians. She was also accustomed to bring water from "One Stack Brook," bringing it in a gallon bottle.

Archibald Stark was one of the first settlers of Nutfield (now Londonderry); his house there having been destroyed by fire in 1735, he removed to that portion of land on the Merrimac River then known as Harrytown, and settled upon a lot which had been granted to Samuel Thaxter by the government of Massachusetts. His house, which is still standing at the foot of Salmon street on the left just before entering Amoskeag bridge, was built from logs cut and rolled down the hill from what is now known as the Governor Smythe estate.

Archibald Stark's son John was at this time about eight years of age. When he was quite a young man he went to Dunbarton to work in a saw mill belonging to Caleb Page, and in this way became very much interested in Elizabeth Page, Caleb Page's eldest daughter.

John Stark was soon called into service with Rogers'

Rangers, first under the Earl of Loudon, and after under Lord Howe and Major General Abercrombie. He served all the spring and early summer of 1758, and returning home on furlough he, on the twentieth of August in the same year, married Elizabeth Page. In 1759 his furlough having expired and a new company having been enlisted, the hardy soldier returned to his post at Fort Edward.

Upon December third of this year the first son was born to John and Elizabeth (Page) Stark, at the home of his grandfather, Caleb Page, where his mother had remained since her marriage.

Not long after, Captain Stark resigned his commission in the army and withdrew with his wife to his paternal acres at Derryfield, (now Manchester). The good Captain Page entertained a strong affection for the child who had been born under his roof and had received his Christian name, and was desirous of retaining and adopting him; this proposition, having been agreed to by the parents, was carried out, and Captain Page's interest in the child continued unabated until the close of his life, and in the division of his large estate his favorite grandson was assigned an equal portion with his own children.

In 1765, Captain Stark erected a beautiful home for his bride, farther up the Merrimac (where a Daughters of the American Revolution boulder now stands). This residence was destroyed by fire in 1865, just one hundred years after its erection.

Here it was that by the entreaties of his wife he sent his soldiers who were very ill with smallpox, during the cold winter they were encamped near Ticonderoga, where they were poorly clad and where very little food could be obtained.

Mrs. Stark turned her house into a hospital and became nurse and physician combined and lost not a patient, (some twenty in all, her own younger children included).

When the news from Concord and Lexington arrived, John Stark was at work in his saw mill; (this saw mill stood on the borders of what is now called "Dorr's Pond") hastening home he changed his dress, sprang upon a horse and hurried toward the scene of action, recruiting his friends and neighbors on the way and giving them a rendezvous at Medford, Massachusetts. In his haste he left some necessary articles behind, which being

noticed by Mrs. Stark she gathered them into a bundle, mounted a horse and started in hot pursuit hoping to overtake him, but not until she reached Medford did she see him. She delivered the package, remained over night and in the morning retraced her lonely way through unbroken forest from Medford to her home.

That her home was indeed in a wilderness the following story will perhaps illustrate: One morning Mrs. Stark heard the house dogs making an unusual outcry in the forest near by; she hastened down stairs to where the old gun stood near the door, and with it she rapidly ascended the hill a few rods from the house where she beheld a bear stretched upon the limb of a tree; the old gun did yeoman service, bringing him to the ground and furnishing enough good meat to last her family some time.

Mrs. Stark was in camp with her husband during the evacuation of Boston by the British. General Washington apprehended treachery on the part of the enemy and ordered Col. Stark to take the battery on Copp's Hill.

Before starting the colonel directed Mrs. Stark to mount on horseback after the embarkation of the troops, and remain in sight to watch the result: if the party were fired upon she was directed to ride into the country and arouse the people, thus spreading the alarm.

The troops effected their passage over the river unmolested; she observed them land and take possession of the battery; the enemy's rear guard were then embarking from the end of Long Wharf.

The troops on entering the works found the guns loaded, and lighted matches lying beside them, indicating that mischief had been intended but for some reason the design had not been carried out. General Washington entered by way of the Neck and the Americans obtained possession of a ravaged town, the inhabitants of which could hardly realize the fact that they were free from the merciless and despotic sway of British tyranny.

Eleven children were born to General and Elizabeth (or "Molly") Stark, five sons and six daughters. Two of her sons, Caleb and Archibald, served in the Revolution, the latter under

General Sullivan in the capacity of lieutenant, and the former under his famous father in whose service he rose to the rank of major. He was the youngest survivor of the action of Bunker Hill who appeared there when the corner stone of the monument was laid by the Marquis de Lafayette in 1825, and one of the twelve Revolutionary veterans who stood by General Jackson when he took his first official oath as president of the United States, March 4, 1829. It was at the battle of Bennington that the household name of "Molly" was first given prominence in the immortal sentence that burst from the lips of her illustrious husband: "Boys, yonder are the Redcoats! Before night they are ours or Molly Stark sleeps a widow."

Elizabeth Stark was a woman of strong and energetic decision of character; eminently loving and kind to all, rich and poor alike; she shared her portion with any more needy than herself. When she died the general was eighty-six years old; at her funeral the minister in his remarks referred to the general and made some complimentary allusions to his patriotic services. The old veteran rapped tartly on the floor with his cane saying—"Tut—tut, no more of that an it please you."

As the funeral procession left the lawn, the old general, too feeble to go to the grave, tottered into his room saying sadly, "Good bye Molly, we sup no more together on earth."

The following is a copy of the mourning emblem now in possession of her descendants:

Elizabeth
wife of
General John Stark
of
Manchester, N. H., U. S. A.
The prudence of a good wife;
The affections of a good mother.
Died July, 1814.
Aged 77.

George Wilson Hodgkins took the Kendall Scholarship prize, Howard Wilkinson Hodgkins took the Second University prize, of the George Washington University, Washington, this year. They are the sons of Mrs. Howard J. Hodgkins, ex-state regent of the District of Columbia.

COWPENS

At the time of the battle a wealthy English Tory by the name of Saunders resided at Cowpens. He raised large numbers of cattle and had many pens in which he herded them, hence the name Cowpens. The battlefield was a slightly elevated plain, and the woodlands in and around were covered with grass, even under the thick trees. The wild pea vine grew as high as a horse's back, and was rather a stalk than a vine and so was a most excellent place for cattle. This pea has entirely disappeared from the country, as has the rich and abundant grass that carpeted the country. It seems to have been some distance from a marsh as Morgan said he preferred a place where there would be no swamp in view on any consideration, as nothing could have detained the militia from it, knowing his adversary, and he was sure they would have nothing but down right fighting if they were to win.

The land is now owned by several men and there is no mark of the battle except a very small insignificant looking and much abused monument erected there in 1853 on the 77th anniversary—(A speech made on this occasion by my father, O. P. McArthur, is still in preservation).

The Daniel Morgan Chapter hopes yet to make this sacred spot more conspicuous and to give it the honor it deserves.

After the general submission of the militia in the year 1780, a revolution took place, highly favorable to the interest of America. The residence of the British army instead of increasing the real friends to royal government, diminished their number, and added new vigor to the opposite party. The British had a post in Ninety-six for thirteen months, during which time the county was filled with rapine, violence and murder. Applications were made daily for redress; yet in that whole period, there was not a single instance wherein punishment was inflicted, either on the soldiers or the Tories. The people soon found that there was no security for their lives, liberties, or property, under the military government of British officers, regardless of their civil rights. The peaceable citizens were reduced to that uncommon distress, in which they had more to fear from oppression than resistance. They therefore most

ardently wished for an American force. Under these favorable circumstances, General Greene detached General Morgan to take position in that district. The appearance of this force, a sincere attachment to the cause of independence, and the impolitic conduct of the British, induced several persons to resume their arms, and to act in concert with the Continental troops.

When this irruption was made into the district of Ninety-six, Lord Cornwallis was far advanced in his preparations for the invasion of South Carolina. To leave General Morgan in his rear, was contrary to military policy. In order therefore to drive him from this station and to deter the inhabitants from joining him, Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton was ordered to proceed with about eleven hundred men and "push him to the utmost." He had two field pieces and a superiority of infantry in the proportion of five to four, and cavalry in the proportion of three to one. Besides this inequality of force, two-thirds of the troops under General Morgan were militia. With these fair prospects of success, Tarleton engaged Morgan at the Cowpens, on the 17th of January, 1781, with the expectation of driving him out of South Carolina. The latter drew up his men in two lines. The whole of the southern militia with one hundred and ninety from North Carolina, were put under the command of Colonel Pickens. These formed the first line and were advanced a few hundred yards before the second, with orders to form on the right of the second when forced to retire. The second line consisted of the light infantry and a corps of Virginia militia riflemen. Lieutenant Colonel William Washington with his cavalry and about forty-five militiamen, mounted and equipped with swords, were drawn up at some distance in the rear of the whole. The open wood in which they were formed was neither secured in front, flank or rear. On the side of the British, the light-legion infantry and fusileers, though worn down with extreme fatigue, were ordered to form in line. Before this order was executed, the line though far from being complete, was led to the attack by Tarleton himself. They advanced with a shout and poured in an incessant fire of musketry. Col. Pickens directed the men under his command to retain their fire till the British were within forty or fifty yards. This order though ex-

ecuted with great firmness was not sufficient to repel their advanced foes. The militia fell back; but were soon rallied by their officers.

The British advanced and engaged the second line which after an obstinate conflict was compelled to retreat to the cavalry. In this crisis Colonel Washington made a successful charge on Tarleton who was cutting down the militia. Lieutenant-Colonel Howard almost at the same moment rallied the continental troops, and charged with fixed bayonets. The example was instantly followed by the militia. Nothing could exceed the astonishment and confusion of the British occasioned by these unexpected charges. Their advance fell back on their rear and communicated a panic to the whole. Tarleton's forces of artillery were seized by the Americans and the greatest confusion took place among his infantry. While they were in this state of disorder, Lieutenant-Colonel Howard called to them to "lay down their arms," and promised them good quarters. Some hundreds accepted the offer and surrendered. The first battalion of the 71st, and two British light infantry companies laid down their arms to the American militia. A party which had been left some distance in the rear to guard the baggage, was the one body of infantry that escaped. The officers of that detachment on hearing of Tarleton's defeat destroyed a great part of the baggage and retreated to Lord Cornwallis. Three hundred of the British were killed or wounded and above five hundred prisoners taken. Eight hundred muskets, two field pieces, thirty-five baggage wagons and one hundred dragoons horses fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Americans had only twelve men killed and sixty wounded. General Morgan's good conduct on this memorable day was honored by congress with a gold medal. They also presented medals of silver to Lieutenant-Colonels Washington and Howard, a sword to Colonel Pickens, a brevet majority to Edward Giles, the general's aid-de-camp, and captaincy to Baron Glassbeck. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton hitherto triumphant in a variety of skirmishes on this occasion lost his laurels though he was supported by the 7th regiment, one battalion of the 71st and two companies of light infantry; and his repulse did more essential injury to the British interest than was equivalent to all the

preceding advantages he had gained. It was the first link in a chain of cause which finally drew down ruin both in North and South Carolina on the royal interest. That impetuosity of Tarleton which had acquired him great reputation when on former occasions he had surprised an incautious enemy or attacked a panic stricken militia was at this time the occasion of his ruin. Impatient of delay he engaged with fatigued troops and led them on to action before they were properly formed and before the reserve had taken its ground. He was guilty of a great oversight in not bringing up a column of cavalry to support and improve the advantage he had gained when the Americans retreated.

The battle that followed was one of the best fought during the war. Morgan's men had unbounded confidence in their leader. They received charge after charge of the British without giving way. Tarleton had met his match at last. This engagement has sometimes been termed the "Bennington of the South" on account of its decisiveness.—MRS. WM. H. SMITH, *Historian Daniel Morgan Chapter, Gaffney, South Carolina.*

A BIT OF CONNECTICUT HISTORY

It was during the summer days of 1779, when General Tryon and his army were pillaging, burning, and desolating all along the Connecticut shore. They were dark days indeed, and yet the sun shone just as bright, the clouds were blue and gold-tipped, and all nature was green, and redolent with the perfume of summer flowers. The hearts of the few inhabitants—few compared with those of to-day—were heavy, weary and sad. They knew not what a day—an hour might bring forth. Presumably their houses would be pillaged and burned before their eyes; the night find them homeless, and worse, some of their dear ones gone.

Tryon's idea seems to have been to inflict upon Connecticut what he considered a just punishment. He realized that great assistance had been furnished, and their quota of troops was larger than any other state, save Massachusetts. His summer

campaign seemed arranged with this punishment in view. A letter written by General Clinton to him reveals somewhat their ideas. "The country is populous and well stocked with cattle, embark them anywhere along the beach, but I advise you to remain no longer than twenty-four or forty-eight hours in any one place. From New Haven burn and pillage as you proceed." July 5, 1779 found him at New Haven, the harbor filled with the fleet. I will not go into detail concerning the invasion there, rather will deal with what happened the next day at the neighboring town, Milford. It was on the morning of the sixth, when some of the transports apparently started on a cruise of discovery, and finally anchored off the Milford shore. Thus far the town had suffered little though there were many who had kept their valuables buried in the woods, fearing at any time trouble. High up on the bluff which skirts the shore of the Sound for quite a distance, was a large and pretentious looking farm house, the home of one of Milford's most prominent citizens. It seemed evident that they were preparing to make a landing at this point. In this family was a member who had unfortunately been struck by lightning several years before which had not only rendered him dumb, but somewhat erratic in mind. One peculiarity of his was to climb into an immense apple tree and for hours sit and gaze out upon the blue waters of Long Island Sound. On this particular morning, the earliest riser in the family, he had gone to his accustomed place, when to his amazement he discovered the transports, the boats being lowered, and being filled with men. His dulled mind intuitively realized danger, and he immediately ran to the house, alarmed the family and as if to call attention to the approaching danger, went through motions as if rowing. Instantly all was in confusion, and it was decided that word had got abroad of some powder which was stored at this place, else why would they not have made the harbor landing so much nearer the town? Securing all the pewter and silver as well as other valuables they hid them in the ash pit and hastily dug trenches in the nearby woods. They felt intuitively there was no use in assuming an attitude of defense against a foe which so outnumbered them, moreover they meant to save the town if possible. But who was to sound the alarm two miles away? As was often the case

in those days, and has been untold time since, a woman solved the problem. Old Dobbin was hastily saddled and upon his back was placed a young mother, while an infant child was laid across her lap, another, almost a babe was strapped to her on the pillion. A milk pan was hung to the pommel of the saddle, while a scythe hone did duty as a drum stick. Into town she rode sounding her tocsin of alarm, and a valuable object of amazement as well, for what could such an apparition mean? Almost every able bodied, available man was at the front, for few towns furnished a larger roster of troops than this. The few who remained were decrepit and infirm, surely not able for such duty as this, but around the little village she rode sounding her alarm. We can almost see her now in her dark, girlish beauty, for she was little more than a girl, telling to this one and that what her presence actually meant. Yes, the British were landing, they must resist them or the town would soon be in ashes. In imagination we see the tear drops coursing down her cheeks as she now and then gives a thought to the dear ones in the home, and caresses more fondly the infant on her lap, realizing only too well that before the setting sun they will be homeless, and perhaps separated. It must have been a motley crowd which soon took up a line of march with one heroine at their head, still beating an alarm, but now in time if not in tune, to a drum and fife.

Meanwhile the British had landed and ransacked the house, but finding little of value which was of a movable nature, it is supposed they became imbued with a spirit of revenge, for finding a newly filled molasses jug—alas! that I have to tell it! they emptied the contents into every one of great-grandmother's good fat feather beds, just ripping them open that feathers and molasses might the better mingle. Gloating over the ruin they have accomplished we seem to hear the order, to burn both house and barns. But listen. What is that which rings upon the air? The Yankees are coming, fly to your boats! The command is acted upon instantly, and across the meadows went the so called brave Britishers their bravery vanishing with them, like down before the wind, and soon they were rowing for their lives for the ships. Never had fife and drum done better service, and as a chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,

we have great reverence for a milk pan—for did it not in the hands of a plucky little woman save Milford from the depredations of the British?

My story would be incomplete did I not add, that the powder was all saved, having been hidden in a tub under a washing of clothes—probably through the wits of a woman.—MARY MERWIN TIBBALS.

BETSY ROSS

DEDICATED TO MRS. T. WORCESTER WORRELL.

Regent Flag House Chapter, D. A. R.

By Chas. M. Wallington.

On lower Arch street, by stream Delaware,
Which flows, with broad'ning sweep, to open sea,
Where sound the bells of Christ Church, voicing air,
Where trade usurps the home's gentility,
There stands a modest dwelling in its pride,
The pride of conscious worth from worthy act,
Which has enlarged its scope in nation wide.
And name the deed—turn history's pages back,
When noble patriots met opposer's might,
And arms with arms contended in the fight.

It stands there now, it stood there years ago,
An olden house, dwafsted, and half enclosed
By buildings vaster, in continued row,
It's dormer window sleepy, where reposed
Those who responded to their country's call;
It's entry narrow, with half-door to shop,
It's thick pine floor and plainness of each wall,
Fair form of woman back of counter—stop!
Her sparkling eyes lent beauty to her face—
A quiet beauty, charmed by conscious grace.

And she was fair of face, and modest, too,
Matron in years, when beauty's just begun,
When stepped o'er doorway noble men and true,
Ross and Robert Morris—our Washington!
Who came to plan a banner that the air
Would flutter in the sight of friend and foe,
Command respect from nations everywhere,
Receive applause of peoples—deal a blow,
Oh, room and fire-place, with tiles of blue,
That day from stars and stripes your glory drew.

And blushing, as her scissors snipped a star,
 A star from firmament's enduring glow,
 To constellate a banner—spread it far,
 From sea to sea, from parched earth to the snow!
 Five rays of stellar light, from heaven's scope,
 She held in hand—and star was set in sky,
 A nation's arc of heaven, to bid men hope,
 While tear, unbidden, fell from her dimmed eye,
 Yes, on that day our flag had birth and fame—
 Birthright of a land with glorious name.

So, honor who first made our country's flag,
 Revere its birthplace, near the river's site,
 Where church bells chime, whose sounds, in evening, drag
 Harmonious tones on air till darksome night,
 When stars shoot forth their lustre from on high.
 Our starry emblem's sacred as the day,
 Parhelion ever wid'ning on the sky,
 Bespangled, fluttering, glorious ray
 That bids the heart's pulse quicken at its sight,
 To make the cheeks glow and the eye burn bright.

ANIMO ET FIDE

The following poem was read at the dedication of the memorial monument unveiled to the Revolutionary soldiers at Eastern cemetery. This monument was erected by the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. Mrs. Frank Merrill was the chairman of the building committee.

Oh, shaft of granite and plate of bronze,
 Through the years to come may you proudly stand,
 Linking future heroes to heroes gone,
 Teaching loyal love to a loyal band.

We come in this fair day of summer
 When all nature with beauty is rife,
 To honor the graves of the heroes
 Who gave to our nation its life.
 Tho' scions of proud old England
 They were nurtured on Freedom's breast,
 And the cries of their fond foster-mother,
 When weary and sore oppressed,
 Awoke in their hearts a purpose
 To dare and to do and to die
 That Justice and Right should triumph
 By the help of their God on high.

So they valiantly shouldered their muskets,
Said, "Good-by," with a kiss and a tear,
And marched to the unknown perils,
With a courage that knew no fear;
And fighting their good fight bravely,
With souls that were earnest and true,
They bought with their heart's blood, Freedom
Forever for me and for you.

'Twas then that our fair old Falmouth,
On this spot upon which we now stand,
Where the beauteous green hill of Munjoy
Slopes down to the silvery sand,
With the waves of her broad Atlantic
Softly rippling around her feet,
Watching over her myriad islands,
Watching over her cool, shady street,
Watching over the homes of her people,—
Fill her heart full of sorrow and gloom,
As she thought with an increasing terror,
Of the swiftly threatening doom,
All day, from the dawn to the sunset,
Tolled the solemn, muffled church bell,
All day its funeral cadence
On her listening ear rose and fell.

Then came long days and long nights of waiting,
Watching, praying and trembling still,
Ere the enemy, feared and so dreaded,
Came to plunder, to wreck, and to kill.
Came to burn all the fair homes of Falmouth,
Came to capture with rough, ruthless hand
Helpless women and innocent children,
The fairest and best of the land.
With the blood-red war-pennant flying,
Their fleet sailed into the bay,
And the moans of the wounded and dying
Filled the air on that terrible day.

And 'twas thus through the war's devastation,
O'er the length and the breadth of our land,
There were scenes of most dread desolation,
Evil deeds of the enemy's hand.
But, the praise of the God of our battles,
And praise to our soldiers so brave,
There was strength almost divine given,
Our beauteous country to save;

And fairest and best of all nations,
 And bravest on land and on sea,
 She stands, bought with life-blood of heroes,
 The glorious home of the free.

In our veins runs the blood of those heroes
 Who died that our country might live,
 And we, Daughters of that Revolution,
 To-day this memorial give
 To those brave and those noble defenders,
 Who fought in that terrible fray,
 And humbly we yield our fond tribute
 To their memory blessed to-day.

Tho' each deed may never be written
 In the wonderful annals of Fame,
 We will all teach our children's children
 To honor the brave soldier's name,
 And to stand by the flag that floats o'er them,
 In beauty and sunshine and light,
 Revering the lives gone before them,
 Freely given for justice and right.

As they gaze on the bronze of this tablet,
 May they think of that valorous band,
 Thanking God for the freedom He gave them,
 Praising Him for this glorious land;
 And, trusting the God of their fathers,
 May they labor and nevermore cease
 Until Right over Might rules triumphant,
 And our Flag proves the banner of Peace.

Oh, shaft of granite and plate of bronze,
 Through the years to come may you proudly stand,
 Linking future heroes to heroes gone,
 Teaching loyal love to a loyal band.

—MRS. HELEN N. PRINCE.

TWENTIETH CENTURY MUSINGS

If we could but open the portals,
 That have closed on the passing years;
 And gaze afar down the pathway,
 Leading back through the valley of tears,
 Where 'mid thunder and smoke of battle,
 And horrors no tongue can tell,
 Fighting for country and freedom,
 Our far-away ancestors fell;

If we could but see their struggles,
For a home in this new strange clime,
Their hardships and tragic experiences,
Now obscured by the mists of time;
We could realize more completely,
Their trials and temptations and needs
And regard with increased veneration
The record of long past deeds.

Yet not alone is our reverence,
For those men of iron will,
Who won renown at Lexington,
And again at Bunker Hill;
But for those brave wives, and mothers,
Who stayed in their homes alone,
Guarding the lives of their children,
Sometimes losing their own;
Fearing the beasts of the forest,
Two-footed as well as four;
Keeping a lookout for red-coats,
Whom they dreaded, if possible more;
Watching from night until morning,
Toiling throughout the long day;
Anxiously waiting a message
From battle-field far away;
Small wonders if beauty faded,
If figures lost much of grace,
If care, and toil, and privations,
Deepened the lines in each face;
If their view of life grew narrow,
And their superstitions strong,
It was but the natural outgrowth,
Of oppression endured too long.
Then give them the credit due them,
And a love that shall ne'er grow cold,
While we proudly declare ourselves daughters
Of these noble dames of old.
Let us emulate all their virtues,
Discarding their narrow creeds,
Adopting a broader platform,
Better fitted to our needs,
Keeping their valor and wisdom,
Their force of brain and hand.
To fight the later-day evils,
That threaten our beautiful land.

Evils of sin and suffering,
 Evils of greed and gain,
 And a thousand nameless evils,
 That leave in their track a stain,
 'Gainst these we must wage a warfare,
 Ceaseless, and subtle, and long;
 With foes that are foes in ambush,
 Hiding their deeds of wrong.
 And if in some strenuous conflict,
 Our courage and strength should fail,
 And the radiant light of our ardor,
 In the dusk of defeat grow pale;
 May the memory of some brave ancestress,
 Who lived in those troublous years,
 Inspire us to greater endeavor,
 And calm all our doubts and fears.
 May apprehensions all vanish,
 As dawn dispelleth the night,
 And Victory sit perched on our banner,
 Whenever we champion the Right.

—KATHARINE GRISWOLD.

The chairman of the Conservation Committee, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Kendall Green, Washington, has sent out a circular, from which we cull the following interesting points:—

One of our number has suggested that we, as women, might make ourselves felt by refusing to wear song birds in our hats, and by doing all in our power to prevent the wanton massacre of the song birds in our country.

Another, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Chairman of the Interchangeable Bureau, is preparing a lecture on conservation; and the Forest Service has promised to furnish her with some of its most interesting slides. This lecture will be available, as are others, and will no doubt be entertaining as well as instructive.

Another of our members is making plans to have a series of lectures delivered by a prominent government lecturer to the public school children in her state.

The sycamore seeds, which were so generously donated us by Mr. Sydney A. Gaylor, have been distributed in all sections of the country.

I have been told that if I could get one hundred new subscriptions to the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, we might have a page devoted to conservation each month. An advertisement would count for as many subscriptions as would be equivalent to the value of the advertisement.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. L. K. THIERS.

It is from a family of fighters that Mrs. L. K. Thiers, the mother of Mrs. Charles Quarles, comes. She is not only a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but is one of the original Daughters. Her father, Seth Capron, was close to General Washington in the War of the Revolution, and was also one of Lafayette's trusted men. Mrs. Thiers' brother, General Horace Capron, went into the Civil War with his three sons.

"My father was but 19 years old when he enlisted, toward the close of the War of the Revolution," said Mrs. Thiers, "and he died when I was quite young, so I do not know much about his army experience. I do know, however, that he was with Lafayette for a considerable part of the last campaigns of the war, and was with Washington when he was at West Point.

"I do not know just what time it was when my father enlisted, but he entered the service as a private. During the campaign about Newport he was with General Lafayette with the Massachusetts troops with whom he was connected. One time, too, he was standing near the French officer when a bullet grazed his head, passing through his hat. I remember well that the shot had been aimed at Lafayette, but missed him and nearly killed my father. I suppose that he must have been closely connected during the war with both Lafayette and Washington, for after his service under the French general he was with Washington at West Point.

"When Washington left that point my father was in charge of the barge with which the commander-in-chief of the army crossed the Hudson, and accompanied him until the farewell to the troops. One thing father was always proud of was that he was the last man who shook hands with Washington when the first president made his farewell address to his soldiers. I do not know what my father's rank was, for, as I said, I was but a child when he died."

Her family has had a representative in every war, Colonial or National.

She is a New York woman by birth, but her home is now in Milwaukee.

MRS. JANE A. WALKER.

Joseph Powers was born in the state of New Hampshire in the fall of 1748, and was therefore 27 years old when the old Liberty bell rang out its peal for freedom in 1776. He had been one of the first to rally at his country's call in that memorable engagement, the battle of Lexington, in April, 1775, but he seems to have left to his children the most vivid recollection of the battle of Bunker Hill. His daughter, Mrs. Jane A. Walker, of the Fort Atkinson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, left to the chapter the following account of her father:

"I have often heard my father tell of the battle they fought at Bunker Hill, what a fierce struggle it was, and how their ammunition gave out and they had to fall back, but they were not whipped."

In speaking of the same battle she also said that the American soldiers were cautioned again and again by their commanding officers to wait until the British fired before they discharged a single gun.

There was one little incident happened, the story of which she remembers his telling very well. It occurred while the army was on the march, and while in camp one night some water was needed. There was a spring not far away in a clump of bushes and Mr. Powers, together with two others, volunteered to go and get the water. While proceeding cautiously on their way, they were suddenly fired upon from the bushes surrounding the spring. Instantly they returned the fire, guided by the flash of the gun. The result of their promptness was made known to them in the morning when the body of an Indian was found among the underbrush. He was doubtless an ally of the British. "That," said Mrs. Walker, "was the nearest that my father knew he came to killing a man." Of course it was impossible to know which man killed the Indian, as all three fired immediately at the discharge of his gun.

Mr. Powers served a large portion of his time under Gen. Sullivan, and that he had a great love and respect for his old commander is shown by the following incident given in Mrs. Walker's own words: "I have heard him speak of Gen. Sullivan as his old general, and when my sister came home with her baby boy, father took him in his arms and said he should be called 'Sullivan' after his old commander, and that was his name."

Mr. Powers had six brothers, all soldiers in the Revolution. One of the six was killed.

After the war was over Mr. Powers received the pension given to all the soldiers, for two years. After that each man in order to receive it longer, was required to swear that he was unable to support himself, and "that was something my father would not do," said Mrs. Walker, with spirit. "He had helped to win his country's independence, and then to swear he was a poor man and dependent on that country for support, he would not do it. He had too much self-respect for that."

Such is the record left by Joseph Powers, Revolutionary soldier, a record that well deserves the pride with which it is remembered by Mrs. Walker. Her mother's maiden name was Rebecca Stearns, and she was Mr. Power's third wife.

On her mother's side, also, Mrs. Walker has a remarkable ancestry. Her grandfather, her mother's father, was one of the famous "minute men" of the Revolution; one of that courageous band of men who plowed and planted their grain, gun in hand, ready to mount and ride at the first sound of the old "minute gun" that boomed its summons over the sparkling waves of Boston harbor; one of those who went to the house of the Lord accoutred as for war; one of those in whose hands the fate of a nation lay.

Mrs. Walker, was born at Ferrisburg, Vt., Aug. 31, 1810.

She was a widow for over fifty years, her husband dying and leaving her with six small children and a mortgaged farm. Unaided she raised her family.

Fort Atkinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had the happy honor of numbering her among its members, and upon the occasion of her joining the society, she was made the recipient of a gold spoon, the gift of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

TWO STATE OFFICERS

MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS.

Mrs. Fethers is now serving her third consecutive term as the Wisconsin state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her election by the delegates having been confirmed by the Continental Congress of the national society. She also has high place in the counsels of the national organization, having served on some of the most important committees and having done particularly valuable work for the Continental Hall, the most ambitious work ever undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Fethers (born Frances Conkey) is also deputy governor of the Wisconsin Society of Mayflower Descendants, in which position she has served ever since the organization of the Wisconsin branch. Her ancestor is Elder William Brewster of Plymouth colony. Her membership in the Society of the Colonial Dames is through the Rev. James Fitch of Connecticut colony.

A woman of unusual culture and refinement, of wide travel and an intimate acquaintance with the best literature and art, Mrs. Fethers is quietly and unostentatiously leaving her impress upon the life of her home city through her work as a director of the Janesville public library, as well as in the educational influence which is directly traceable to the Daughters of the American Revolution, she having held the regency and other important positions in her own chapter.

Mrs. Fethers is the wife of Ogden Hoffman Fethers, one of the best known and most able attorneys of the state. Their private library and their collection of valuable works of art are among the finest in the country.

MRS. D. F. CLARK,

State Vice-Regent of Louisiana.

The report of Mrs. Tebault, state regent of Louisiana, printed in the July issue, shows the great advancement that is

being made in that state along patriotic and historic lines. Mrs. Tebault has been ably assisted in her work by Mrs. D. F. Clark, of Alexandria, the efficient state vice-regent. Both Mrs. Tebault and Mrs. Clark have been reelected to these high offices,



*Mrs. D. F. Clark,
State Vice-Regent, Louisiana.*

and the work the coming year in the hands of these two energetic and patriotic women, will undoubtedly make great progress.

FORT TICONDEROGA

Among the historic spots dating from before the war of independence is Fort Ticonderoga. From its frowning heights Montcalm threatened all New York and Pennsylvania, and more than one effort was made to take it from the bold Frenchman. In front of it Lord Howe, the young hero and idol of the British army, lost his life, and from it Montcalm sent forth his Canadians and Indians to harry the frontiers of the colonies.

At last it fell to the British and became a colonial stronghold against the Indians. It was thus held when the colonies broke into revolt. Two expeditions were sent against it, one under command of General Benedict Arnold and the other under the lead of Ethan Allen. It was on the morning of the 10th of May, 1775, that Ethan Allen broke over its palisades and in the name of "Jehovah and the Continental Congress" demanded its surrender. It was a most timely capture for the patriot army just then forming, as it was filled with cannon, small arms, and munitions needed in Washington's army.

For a hundred years the ground on which the old fort stood has been in the possession of the Pell family. Some time ago Mrs. S. H. P. Pell expressed a wish that the old fort could be restored as it stood in 1775, and her father, Col. Robert M. Thompson, at once placed funds in the hands of his daughter to carry out the design. The work has already begun and will be carried forward as rapidly as possible. Mrs. Pell's design is to make the spot a sort of summer resort for American tourists; but it is to be hoped that at some time this place, so full of the romance and poetry of war, shall be owned by the nation. The capture of the fort in 1775 inspired the patriots in all the colonies, and like the storming of Stony Point has inspired poets and painters until every school child can tell its story. Its fame belongs to the nation, and the nation should own and guard the spot where such heroism was displayed in the cause of liberty.

Col. Robert M. Thompson's sister and seven cousins are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their hearts are filled with pardonable pride that he has purchased the ruin of Fort Ticonderoga and will restore it with a view of sharing it with those interested in the past.

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Norwich, Connecticut, was the great event of the second week of July and as usual, the Daughters of the American Revolution took a prominent and important part. We note particularly Mrs. B. P. Bishop, regent of Faith Trumbull

Chapter, Mrs. W. G. Henderson, regent elect and Mrs. A. A. Browning, chairman of the loan exhibit. The newly elected state regent, Mrs. John L. Buel was present, as was Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, honorary state regent. In behalf of the Norwich Daughters, Mrs. Ellen M. K. Bishop, presented a memorial fountain to the town with appropriate words. The mayor received it in behalf of the town, and praised the patriotic zeal of the chapter.

Mrs. John L. Buel brought the greeting of the Daughters of the state, and Mrs. Kinney, beloved of all Connecticut Daughters, spoke the closing words.

Afterwards there was a reception on the lawn of Mrs. Bishop's home. Later there was a luncheon to the state officers and past regents of the local chapter at the house of Mrs. William G. Henderson on Sachem street, the newly elected regent of Faith Trumbull Chapter.

Norwich Daughters may well be proud of the part taken by their chapter, in the unique and beautiful celebration.

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

Founded
1659

Incorporated
1784

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
1909

Presentation of a
MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN
in commemoration of the gift of
The Little Plain
to the City of Norwich,
by
Capt. Hezekiah Perkins and Hon. Jabez Huntington,
in 1811.

Presented by Faith Trumbull Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.
July the sixth,
Nineteen hundred and nine.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS INSCRIBED ON THE TABLET AT WINSTED, CONNECTICUT.

Abram Andrews,	Silliman Hubbell,
Daniel Andrews,	Joseph Holmes,
Elipaz Alvord,	Joseph Hoskins,
Ozias Bronson,	Stephen Hurlbut,
Elijah Blake, 2d,	Wait Loomis,
Timothy Benedict,	Ichabod Loomis,
Richard Beckley,	Epaphras Loomis,
Oliver Coe,	Robert McEwen,
Richard Coit,	Amasa Mallory,
Gedediah Chase,	John Marsh,
Daniel Hurlbut Cone,	Elkanah Phelps,
John Church,	Abner Perkins,
Jonathan Coe,	Joel Roberts,
Rufus Cleveland,	Ebenezer Rowley,
John Dare, or Dere,	Nathaniel Russell,
Josiah Everett,	Thomas Spencer,
John Fyler,	William Shattuck,
Roswell Grant,	Zebina Smith,
Phineas Griswold,	Josiah Smith,
Moses Hatch,	Reuben Tucker,
Nathaniel Hoyt,	Stephen Wade,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Solomon Wheadon.

SERVICES OF SOLDIERS BURIED IN LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

(Furnished by Luella Bancroft Fant, Newark, Ohio.)

SOLOMON FREEMAN.—Solomon Freeman, son of Adam Freeman, was born at Lancaster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1762, and enlisted at that place in July, 1777, as a private in "Capt. Elisha White's Co. for two months." In September, 1778, he re-enlisted in "Capt. Merrick's Co. for three months." In September, 1779, again

enlisted in Capt. Rugg's Co., Col. Taylor's regiment. In 1780 he enlisted for three months in Capt. Blakely's Co., Col. Malcolm's regiment, N. Y. On June 3, 1835, while living in Milford township, Knox county, he applied for a pension (allowed), but in 1840 was a resident of Granville township, this county. The date of his death is August 23, 1847—buried at Johnstown cemetery.

WILLIAM GAVIT.—William Gavit, Esq., born in Westerly, R. I., April 2, 1766, and enlisted at New London, Conn., in 1781, as a sailor on board the privateer *Favorite*, sloop *Randolph*, schooner *De Crops* and the brig *Martin*. He was twice a prisoner on the *Jersey*. In the spring of 1788 he became a resident of Granville, Mass., and emigrated to Granville, O., with the colony in 1805. His application for pension reads like a romance of the sea. Died in Delaware county, January 6, 1854, but interred in old cemetery, Granville, this county.

WILLIAM HARRIS, SR.—William Harris, Sr., was born October 2, 1755, in Frederick Co., Md., but enlisted, September 25, 1776, in Ohio Co., Va., as a private in Col. Crawford's regiment. He had as captains during his one year service Wall, Tomlinson, Ogle, Severingen and Winter. He arrived in this county in 1804, locating in Bowling Green township, where he applied for pension October 30, 1832 (allowed). Date of death unknown. Had son, William.

JOSEPH HEADLEY.—Joseph Headley was born in New Jersey in 1758, and enlisted in Sussex Co. during the spring of 1777 as a private in Col. Seeley's regiment. He served three years and had as captains Belty, Hill, Westbrook and Ribble. Mr. Headley emigrated to this county in 1815, and located in Jersey township. At the age of 74, on October 31, 1832, his claim for pension was allowed. "He died March 27, 1849, aged 91 years," and was buried in the village cemetery at Jersey.

CALEB HILL.—Caleb Hill, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1756, enlisted during the spring of 1776 for six months as a private in Capt. William Faulkner's Co., Col. Cornbeck's regiment, was pensioned October 31, 1832, from this county, and was on 1840 census report as a resident of Monroe township. Soldier was "in skirmishes in retreat from New York to King's Bridge." Date of death unknown.

GEORGE HORN.—George Horn (or Horne) was "born in Germany on the last day of Feb., 1765," and enlisted in Hampshire Co., Va., in June, 1781, for six months as a private in Capt. Edward McCartney's company, Col. Drake's regiment. His application for pension dated Jersey township, this county, Oct. 30, 1832, was allowed. Buried in Jersey village cemetery, was living in 1840.

ELIAS HUGHES.—Elias Hughes was born near the south branch of the Potomac river in 1752. In 1774 he was with Gen. Lewis at the battle of Mount Pleasant, when nearly the entire army was killed by the Indians under the leadership of a noted chief. Mr. Hughes was a government scout along the Ohio river for 21 years. In 1797, with

his wife and 12 children he entered Ohio, arriving in this county 1798. In 1802 he was elected captain of the first company of militia raised in this county. Though 60 years old he again marched to war in 1812. On the formation of a company at Newark he was selected to conduct the men to Worthington for organization, at which time he was made lieutenant. "With him were three sons, one Jonathan, an infant at the time the Hughes journeyed to this country, was carried in one end of a salt sack with an opening for his head, while his brother David occupied a similar berth in the opposite end of the cask. The sack was, on their daily march, slung across a pack saddle."

Elias Hughes' life was so interwoven with the history of Licking county that Isaac Smucker says of him: "The history of Licking county without the name of Elias Hughes would be as incomplete as the history of the United States with the name of George Washington omitted. Mr. Hughes died in December, 1845, and was buried at Utica with military honors. He was long a pensioner and had acted as a guide and Indian spy in this region prior to his locating here."

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN WISCONSIN.

Graves of the following soldiers have been located in Wisconsin by the Milwaukee Chapter, through the investigations of the Committee on Revolutionary Soldiers, consisting of Miss Lillian Hoyt, Wauwatosa, chairman; Mmes. C. N. Childs, C. C. Southwell, Annie A. Shields and C. B. Perry.

Two of these graves have been found in the cemetery at Wauwatosa, and the names of the soldiers were found to be James Morgan, probably a brother of Gen. Morgan of revolutionary fame, and Riddell, the first name not having been ascertained.

The grave of Helmuth Kellogg in a cemetery in Racine county has been marked by the Daughters with appropriate exercises. Another grave in Portage is discovered to be that of Cooper Pixley, and the remaining two are those of E. Brown in Jefferson county and of Thomas Lyon in Walworth county.

Mrs. Isabelle S. Merrill, Portland, Maine, is to be congratulated on the completion of her grand work of properly commemorating in granite and bronze the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of old Falmouth. The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter were wise when they put the matter into her hands. A full account of the shaft and dedicatory exercises was given in the July issue of the magazine. She now proposes two more tablets and writes "We are still alive."

ECHOES FROM TENNESSEE

Miss Susie Gentry, of Franklin, Tennessee, has received the following letter from Mr. Robert T. Quarles, State Archivist:

"We have received two volumes of Daughters of the American Revolution records (on the 20th), for which let me thank you now. We are glad, indeed, to get all the papers of this kind, as we hope some day to have a complete set of the records of all the patriotic associations in the state.

"I also wish to say that the records just received, and any others you may see fit to file here, will be carefully filed so as to be accessible to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as to the general public, and principally to the historian, at all times.

"The state and the people owe you a debt of gratitude which can never be paid, for the work you have done toward preserving the history of the lines of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Daughters of the American Revolution.

"We thank you for the interest you have taken in this matter."

The two volumes spoken of in the letter are the histories and members' ancestry of the following chapters: Campbell, Chickamauga, Cumberland, Bonny Kate, Margaret Gaston, Commodore Perry and Old Glory, from their organization to the year 1904. All chapters were requested by Miss Gentry, state historian, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1903, to send her these records. She has recently requested the fifteen chapters of the state to send their record to date (1909), and she will bind and file them. She hopes to file all by the November state conference, if sent her in time, not later than October 1.

The chapters are requested to write on legal cap paper their history with yearly officers, followed by the ancestry of each member in this form: Giving first the national number; applicant's name, maiden and married; ancestor, or ancestors, and their military services, and authority for same, in as few words as possible; this list was alphabetical.

It will be of untold value to the remote descendants.

The Watauga Cumberland Settlers Association was organ-

ized in 1907 and is composed of lineal descendants of the men who carved a glorious state from a waste howling wilderness; and were the first native born Americans to set up, or establish, a free and independent commonwealth on the continent, at the head waters of the Wautauga river in 1772. These same Wautaugans and Cumberland settlers made possible the victory of King's Mountain. This fall a tablet will be placed to mark the spot (in the city of Nashville) where the famous "Battle of the Bluffs" was fought when Nashville's site was a cane-brake. Miss Gentry's great-great-grandfather, Dr. Mark Brown Sappington, was Nashville's first physician when it was a cane brake, and the people lived in the forts one hundred and twenty-four years ago.

Miss Gentry has located, in twenty-nine counties of the state, the graves of one hundred and ninety soldiers of the Revolution. These names, with those that may yet be discovered, will be inscribed on the monument. Miss Gentry was the organizing regent of Old Glory Chapter.

The Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, has taken up a new work. When it was decided by the common council to have "a safe and sane" Fourth of July, the question arose—What shall we do for the children? The Daughters were called upon, and under their wise regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, hastened to the front. There was little time, but a carnival, in which four thousand children, gorgeously, grotesquely or fancifully arrayed, with floats, prizes abundant, and a general good time, resulted. "Marthas and Georges" were there; Goddesses of Liberty and Columbias marched side by side with Indians. The "Children of the Republic" were on hand. One float filled with a charming crowd of foreign children, bore the banner: "Our Fathers Did NOT Come Over in the *Mayflower*, but We are Going to be Good Citizens." Fifty little boys dressed as giant firecrackers elicited loud applause. Arrangements are already being made for the coming year and never again will the Clevelanders have to flee to the country for a quiet Fourth of July.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, California).—Some one has said that "Peace has no history;" it is quite true that in the stories of the nations as they have been written only a few short pages have been accorded to eras of peace, while whole volumes have been devoted to the details of great wars that have made or unmade empires. This year of 1908-1909 has been one of *plain peace* for us. There have been no great changes in our policy and activities; our good works and our influences have grown quietly and symmetrically, as the trees grow; our chapter is a little larger, a little stronger than it was a year ago; from our thought, study and conference we know a little better than we did a year ago the meaning of patriotism and loyalty; but we have fought no battles royal, won no great victories; consequently your historian has no great things to record. But who can tell but what some of the little things of this sweet and quiet year just passed may be potent in shaping the greater life and destiny which our chapter must fulfill in the populous and cosmopolitan Los Angeles of the future?

Our regent, Mrs. H. C. Dillon, has appointed several new committees; namely—a press committee which has, from time to time, put us before the world and brought the world to us in "Current Events;" a visiting committee that has gone with flowers and good cheer to those of our number who have suffered sickness or bereavement; a committee on historic sites that may later find much to do, and lastly, a committee on patriotic works. Last February this committee directed a competition between the L. A. Poly H. S. and the L. A. H. S. for a prize of \$5.00 for the best short essay on George Washington; it has selected, as wisely as it could, a few books which we all trust will be the nucleus of a reasonably large and very useful circulating library, devoted to the history of our country. Almost all of the library fund was raised at an "At Home" given by Mrs. Mary H. Banning on February 12th. The

patriotic committee has also arranged and concluded a course of six lectures on "Our Flag," one given by Judge Curtis Wilbur to the children of "Recreation Centre No. 1" and five given by the chapter historian; this committee attended to the planting of a tree in Sunset Park on Arbor Day and it is now planning a notable celebration of Bunker Hill day which will this year be the chapter's fifteenth birthday.

At the October meeting, Miss Stella King of Boston, interpreted some rare passages from Browning for us and gave us with a master's spirit that profound lyric of toil—"Life at the Loom." Then in November, Mrs. S. A. Rendall presented us with a beautiful portrait of her mother, Mrs. Julia A. Murray Barnes, our "Real Daughter" of the Revolution. This function was unique and touching. Mrs. Barnes was present and greeted us with a warm and genial smile untouched by the chill of more than ninety winters; her granddaughter sat beside her, while her daughter presented the portrait in words full of filial devotion and fine patriotism. One sentence of her address I wish I might find a place in a greater history than this of mine.

It is this: "I hope that our fathers looking down, will see no dead souls in our living bodies." Our regent accepted the portrait with a very graceful and appropriate response and the ceremony ended with two beautiful songs, "Consolation" and "The Cloud" by Mrs. Charles Lamb.

At a later meeting Mr. William George explained to us the organization and aims of the "George Junior Republics;" at another, Mrs. Mary Lamb gave us some very entertaining glimpses of life in Massachusetts fifty years ago and at still another meeting Mrs. Martha S. Gielow told us something of the pioneer educational work among the poor and inefficient whites of the mountain regions of the South; later still, Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith, past regent of the Chicago Chapter, brought us a stirring message of service and duty. She told us of the "Societies of Children of the Republic," the way in which they may be organized and governed, and of their power to direct the lives of children, both native and foreign born, in lines of patriotism, fidelity and honor. What she had to

say was especially impressive as to the efficiency of these societies for children has been amply proven in Chicago.

The chief social event of the year was a reception given January 21 at which Mrs. Frederic Jewell Laird, state regent, other state officers and visiting regents were the guests of honor; the reception was given in the large parlors of the Ebell Club House and was a distinct success. It is a part of our "Creed" to be hospitable in choice and abundant fashion and the one hundred women present enjoyed wealth of both spiritual and material good things.

We have come to the place where "the Brook and River meet;" we are nearly fifteen; perhaps there is stirring within us the restlessness and inquietude of the adolescent; perhaps we feel that we have unused power for work and achievement. We have passed the one hundred mark in membership and the years of childhood in age; shall we not "gird up our loins, like a strong man to run a race?"

"If little labor, little are our gains;
Man's fortunes are according to his paines."

—MEZZOTINT A. ENGLISH, *Historian*,
Eschscholtzia Chapter, D. A. R.

Colorado Chapter (Denver, Colorado).—Another year has drawn to a close, and again it is my pleasure and privilege to give an account of my stewardship as historian.

The year has been a worthy successor of the notable series that make up the life history of our Chapter. No backward step has been taken, and the Daughters seem to have adopted as a watch word, "Join we together for the public good."

The programs of the year have been effectively carried out under the careful guidance of Mrs. Mary H. Mechling. A delightful feature of the year has been the interchange of essays and essayists with Zebulon Pike Chapter of Colorado Springs, as the two chapters had selected much the same course of study for the year, and this pleasant reciprocity has been pleasant and profitable.

The chapter year opened in October with the usual reception which was given this year in honor of the state regent, Mrs.

John L. McNeil, and her fellow officers. This happy reunion was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. F. J. Campbell, Mrs. Guilford S. Wood acting as assistant hostess, and was followed on November 23rd by a program meeting at which Mrs. Frank Wheaton gave the first of the interesting series of papers upon "Historic Churches and Homes of our Country."

After visiting the Virginia churches, many of them among the oldest in our country, Mrs. Wheaton took her attentive audience to visit those of Boston, thence to the old Dutch churches of New York, the Quaker meeting houses of Philadelphia, the Huguenot churches of South Carolina, and for a brief stop at those time worn relics of Christianity that sprang up in New Mexico as early as 1543 that whisper and say—"Alas! We are old."

As a fitting conclusion to her scholarly paper Mrs. Wheaton followed the pathway of Father Junipero to the flowery Missions of California, and there the Daughters wandered among those survivals of the past, and in the dimly lighted chapels, far from the noise and unrest of to-day, allowed themselves to dream dreams of the Padres who toiled, while seeming to hear faintly the chant and the ringing of bells.

The hostess of the day, Mrs. Sherman G. Bonney, presented each of her guests with a souvenir card picture of Pohick church, of which George Washington was for many years a vestryman.

At the meeting held in December the Daughters of our chapter had the pleasure of listening to a fine essay upon "Mount Vernon" by Mrs. Rumsey, of Zebulon Pike Chapter. Mrs. Rumsey handled her subject in an able manner, and every detail of the life once lived in that historic home was a vivid reality to her hearers. She told the beautiful story of that home and fireside, weaving in many bits of little known history into her fascinating tale, and closed with the "Mount Vernon" of to-day and a tribute of appreciation to the women who made its restoration a possibility. This memorable meeting was held with Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker.

"Southern Homes," Mrs. E. H. Field, Jr., essayist, followed at the meeting held in January at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Kountze, and the Daughters had the pleasure of wandering

through the Southland, that "delicious land." Mrs. Field culled from memory's store house many rare tales told her by her father, and spoke of the plantation home of Col. John Field, in St. Mark's Parish, Culpepper County, Virginia; also that of John Hardin, both of whom were ancestors, and her word painting brought vividly before her listeners the blue hills and green valleys, the stately colonial homes, with "their doors set open wide," the picturesque "Lords of the Manor," with their dreams of feudalism, and the busy housewife, the "Martha" of many cares.

February 25th the chapter gathered at the home of Mrs. Frank M. Atterholt to listen to a distinguished daughter and guest, Mrs. Frances W. Robert, of Utica, New York, former regent of her state.

Mrs. Robert's talked of the past and present of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and, looking back, spoke of the great wave of patriotism that swept over our country nineteen years ago, leaving Daughters of the American Revolution chapters in almost every state of the Union. She spoke in particular of the work being done by the Daughters in her own state, of the places of historic interest marked by them, and old forts restored. Mrs. Roberts is so conversant with our history, and so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of patriotism that her words were an inspiration.

The annual meeting occurred on March 12th at the home of the regent, Mrs. James B. Grant, and our chapter was obliged to accept her refusal to longer serve in that capacity, and this was done with words of love and hearts full of beautiful memories. The coming year it will be our pleasure to salute as our regent Mrs. Kate Grey Hallack, and to pledge her our hands and our hearts.

On March 13th, at the home of Mrs. James B. Grant, the Daughters and their guests were introduced to the "White House and its early Mistresses," by Miss Harriet Platt, who read a fine paper, which was beautifully illustrated with living pictures posed by the young Daughters of the chapter—Miss Clara Mitchell as stately Dolly Madison, Miss Mabel Farrish as quaint Mrs. John Quincy Adams, Miss Lua Bane as Martha Jefferson Randolph, Miss Eleanor McMurtrie as Angelina Van

Buren, Miss Ella Hodges as Harriet Lane, Miss Grace Whitmore as Mrs. John Adams, Miss Anna Reynolds as Mrs. Munroe, Miss Cora Peabody as Martha Washington and Miss Gertrude Ora Love as Abigail Filmore.

During the year Colorado Chapter has had the pleasure of listening to many absorbing tales and traditions in its visits to "Historic Homes and Churches," and the last of the series, "New England Homes," proved no exception as Mrs. Henry Ellsworth Wood told of Elmwood, the home at Windsor, Connecticut, of her husband's great-grandfather, Oliver Ellsworth, framer of the constitution and chief justice of the United States, having been appointed to that high office by President Washington.

Mrs. Wood told many most interesting anecdotes of the home life of Oliver Ellsworth, and of the transfer of this historic line, by his heirs to the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1903, which was the first transfer it had known since 1665.

Mrs. Grandin T. Vought, the second essayist of the afternoon, and a descendant of the Adams family, told of the home of John Adams, the second president. It was built in 1681 and was the birthplace of the former president, and is still preserved, with many of its original appointments, by the Adams chapter. Mrs. Vought also spoke of the birthplace of John Quincy Adams, which stands so near the older home, and both papers gave a delightful insight into the home life of that early day.

In the pleasant interchange with Zebulon Pike Chapter Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson spoke before that chapter upon Washington's birthday on "George Washington and his Mother," and Mrs. Frank Wheaton gave her fine paper upon "Some Historic Churches," May 17th.

A word must be said of the music of the year, which has been of a high order under the able direction of Mrs. Edward Collins.

From the memorable programs of the year we must turn to the note the achievements of the Chapter, for the standing committees have shown vigorous, intelligent activity during the entire year. Opportunities for work have been abundant, and

our Daughters have at all times had their "spindle and their distaff ready."

The Chapter year was ushered in by a beautiful and most successful kirmess, which was given on October fourteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth, with a matinee upon the latter date. This kirmess represented many weeks of unremitting labor, and the net proceeds were \$7,667.00.

The fund still remaining from the kirmess given three years ago enables the chapter to prosecute its good work. The appropriations for the year are as follows:

To the Program Committee,	\$55 00
" " Flag Committee,	25 00
" " Philanthropic Committee,	100 00
" " Patriotic Education Committee,	900 00

Colorado Charter is proud to have been the first woman's organization, also the first patriotic organization, to send one hundred dollars to buy a stone in the proposed childrens' hospital, and that it is placed upon the list of founders by a contribution of \$25.00 to "Patriotic Hall" at Valley Forge.

A pew in historic Pohick Church has been restored by Colorado Chapter, which will bear a tablet with the words,

"1773-1908, Memorial to Jeremiah Bronaugh, Vestryman of Truro Parish, By Colorado Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Denver, Colorado."

The old highway, that opened up the "Commerce of the Prairie," has also been remembered, and on March 2d, at El Moro, an historic point on the Old Santa Fe Trail, a marker of grey silver plume granite four feet in height, and bearing on its polished surface the words, "Santa Fe Trail, 1822-1872. Marked by Colorado Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1908" was unveiled and presented to the little hamlet of El Moro by Mrs. James Benton Grant, regent of Colorado Chapter, who have journeyed to that out of the way place, with a band of Daughters, for that purpose. After the ceremonies a flag was presented to the railway station agent by Mrs. Grant, in behalf of the chapter, in recognition of the many favors received from the officials of the road, and the "Star Spangled

Banner" will wave in that little Spanish settlement as proudly as on that day, so long ago, when General Kearney raised the American flag in the one city of Sante Fe, and put an end to revolt and bloodshed.

A special committee from Colorado Chapter coöperated with the Chamber of Commerce in the magnificent centennial celebration of the birth of Lincoln, and worked with enthusiasm for many weeks in order that the meeting might be a fitting memorial to the man who made us a Nation in *fact* as well as name. The outcome of this patriotic demonstration was the establishment of a fund for the erection of a Lincoln monument, and Colorado Chapter again gave evidence of her reverent patriotism by responding with one hundred dollars toward this commendable undertaking. Mrs. James Benton Grant has been appointed a member of the Lincoln monument association.

The flag committee, through its chairman, Mrs. Samuel McMurtrie, presented the boys department of the Y. M. C. A. with a handsome silk flag on Lincoln day.

At the time of the Writers' Club benefit, our chapter sent to them a check of \$25.00 in grateful remembrance of their many kind words and ever ready help.

The yearly gift to Continental Hall is \$50.00, the use to which it is to be placed to be determined later. \$50.00 to be given in 1909 has been voted by the Board of Control to place the name of Mrs. James Benton Grant, for five years regent of Colorado Chapter, upon "The Roll of Honor."

A committee, appointed by the regent, consisting of Mrs. A. J. McCune, Mrs. D. V. Barkalow, and Mrs. Grandin T. Vought are coöperating with the patriotic organizations of the city in establishing the "Historical and Genealogical Society of Colorado," which will afford every opportunity for historic and genealogical research.

During the year seven new members have been admitted, making the membership complete. Three Daughters have become life members. A chapter grand-child has come into the home of Mrs. Henry Swann, and two beautiful young Daughters have entered the ranks of the matrons, Miss Beth Dearing Campbell now being known as Mrs. Irving T. Snyder, and Miss Gladys Cheesman as Mrs. John Evans.

To the fine work of the program committee Mrs. Maxcy Tabor, in her work as chairman of the Social Committee, has added the beautiful touch, "the tie that binds," and the courtesy committee, Mrs. Sherman G. Bonney, chairman, the finance committee, Mrs. Kate Grey Hallack, chairman, and the auditing committee, Mrs. E. S. Kassler, chairman, have ably and efficiently performed their duties. The same may be said of the printing committee, Mrs. F. W. Loveland, chairman, and Mrs. E. W. Collins chairman of the rules committee.

The patriotic education committee, Mrs. Myron Jones, chairman, has been busy with the work intrusted to it, and has offered a first and second prize of twenty and ten dollars in gold for the best illumination of the text, "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation." This offer is open to the pupils of the public schools who are in good and regular standing, and is to form a part of the work required of them in lettering.

This committee also arranged a course of lectures upon civil government and American history at the North Side Neighborhood House. The first of these interesting lectures was given before an enthusiastic audience of some sixty Italian boys on the evening of March 7th.

That charity which is as old as human love and pity has kept the philanthropic committee busy during the year, and they have worked to secure a pension for Mrs. Chapman, of Fort Logan, while assisting her in the problem of how to make the daily ends meet. They have also responded to a great need and have given fifty dollars for the purchase of juvenile books for the Delgany library and for the library of the North Side Neighborhood House.

But with all the very real work accomplished by the various committees of Colorado chapter it has been left for the scholarship committee, Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, chairman, to demonstrate that the foundation of every state is the education of its youth, and to act in accord with such belief.

The scholarship committee is a comparatively new one, but it has gone about its work with care and patience, and with plans well perfected asked the Board of Control for an appropriation of \$900.00 with which to defray the expense of teaching better methods of homemaking and home keeping to

the children in the W. C. T. U. Settlement Home, situated in Knott County, Kentucky, the very heart and center of that country which is so thickly settled with descendants of Revolutionary heroes. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars will be used during the first year to employ a teacher in the home-making department. The remainder of the appropriation will be spent in the way that seems best to further this great work.

With the summer months will come a visit to our city from the nation's chief executive, and our chapter has signified its willingness to coöperate with the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations in his entertainment.

The grim Reaper has not passed Colorado Chapter by, and her Daughters have twice been called upon to

"Stand beside the low green tent whose curtain never outward swings."

Mrs. Caroline Ruble Skinner and Mrs. W. S. Hurlbut passed into the "great silence" in the fullness of life's morning, and we think of them with love and tenderness.

With the report of to-day the chapter year closes, and I shall give to other hands the pleasant work intrusted to me, but I cannot close this, my last report as historian, without a word of loving appreciation of the regent, Mrs. James Benton Grant, who has guided the destinies of our chapter since its foundation, and under whose wise and gentle rule the high hopes and pleasant anticipations which were the corner-stone of the chapter, have been realized.

While we pledge her our continued love and offer her our grateful thanks, we also join her in greetings to her successor, and pledge to her our loyalty and cordial support.

The past of Colorado Chapter is but a prophecy of the future. Her daughters are carrying the flag, and keeping step to the music of our beloved Union. They are learning the broader patriotism that teaches how to *live* for our country, and as conservators of patriotic life "Lift their ideals higher, and higher lift their ideals."—HELEN MARSH WIXSON, *Historian Colorado Chapter, D. A. R.*

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut).—The chapter passed another mile-stone in its history at

the annual meeting, June 6th, and the reports of the year were satisfactory. There are now sixty-five active and two honorary members. In addition to the support of national and state work, the care of an ancient cemetery and of two parks in East Haddam, the chapter has given \$50 to Marysville College, Tennessee; \$50 to the Connecticut Literary Institution; \$30 to Continental Hall, and \$25 to the retiring state regent. The social event of the year was on June 13, 1908, when the chapter was royally entertained at the home of Mrs. S. S. Brooks, Chester. A luncheon was served at noon and tea at 5 P. M. A musical and patriotic program was given by the Chester Daughters. The hostess had arranged a large collection of rare curios and the house and grounds were beautifully decorated. Later in the month a picnic was enjoyed with the Sons of the American Revolution at the Nathan Hale Park, while in December the chapter was indebted to the charming hospitality of Mrs. N. S. Boardman. The meeting on Washington's birthday was held with Mrs. Sarah Lord Ackley and was a delight to all present. The feature of the May meeting was a very comprehensive report of the Eighteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, given by the regent, Mrs. A. W. Chaffee, in her happy manner, her annual report at the meeting June 6th and also that of the recording secretary, Sarah L. Parker, were interesting. Readings by Mrs. A. S. Bugbee, Mrs. C. B. Warner and Mrs. W. C. Reynolds added largely to the program. Mrs. A. W. Chaffee was unanimously re-elected regent.—HATTIE STARK ACKLEY, *Historian*.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter (West Hartford, Connecticut).—Early in the beginning of the past year we formulated plans for our annual bazaar. In connection with this we served a Colonial supper, and the sum realized materially swelled the amount already laid aside for the erection of our public library in the near future, dedicated to Noah Webster. This year our monthly meetings gave way to one every other month. Also a way and means committee was appointed to formulate plans for raising money and increasing our funds for special objects, leaving our meetings free for intellectual

and social pleasures. Our program has been varied and light refreshments have been served. At one meeting we were given the vivid personal experiences of the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, a chaplain in the Civil War, a touch of realism being given by the fervid expressions of an eye-witness to the many scenes of humor and sorrow.

On Washington's birthday Mrs. John C. Sterling, of Bridgeport, vice-president general of the national body, came to greet us, and in an admirable paper gave us the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution from its early beginning to the present time, and noted the wonderful and marvelous increase in their ranks and the vast sum they had spent on educational projects, philanthropical and business enterprises, especially in the building of Continental Hall, at Washington. An extra meeting was in charge of the musical committee, and at the conclusion of the entertainment we all bought our tea and wafers, adding the sum thus realized to our library fund.

A roll call with quotations characterized one of our last meetings. Music has been furnished at each meeting. Our disbursements have not been heavy, though we have donated when we saw the need and contributed twenty-five dollars to Continental Hall, at Washington.

We enter upon our new year with some changes among our chapter officers, but with the same spirit of hearty co-operation in all public enterprise, and sincere gratitude to those who have so ably worked together for our success and established the chapter on such strong foundations for future prosperity.—
MRS. HARRIETTA A. BARBER, *Historian*.

General John Stark Chapter (Sycamore, Illinois).—We organized two years ago with 30 charter members, and now we number 50 strong. We have lost one member and our hearts were indeed saddened a few months ago by the death of Mrs. I. W. Oakley. We have tried to promulgate the principles of our order. We offered a prize to the high school for the best essay on a given Revolutionary subject. We are assisting in the education of a southern student. We are furnishing a Daughters of the American Revolution balcony at the library, and have sent each year a generous gift to the Daughters of the

American Revolution Memorial Hall, in Washington, District of Columbia.

June 22d the chapter entertained guests at a luncheon at the spacious and beautiful home of Mrs. F. B. Townsend, one of its members. The guests were: Mrs. John A. Ames, state regent of Illinois; Mrs. Robert E. Wiles, of Chicago; Mrs. Farson, of St. Charles, and Mrs. Louis Yager, of Oak Park, and more than a score of the Daughters of the American Revolution ladies of Rochelle.

The reception committee met the guests at the noon train with carriages and automobiles. Introduction and a social hour followed. With Miss Hills at the piano, all joined in "America." A luncheon was served, the guests being waited upon by the younger members of the society. Meantime the Schubert orchestra of six pieces entertained with music which was highly appreciated. Luncheon over, chairs were arranged in the library and an interesting program was presented. Each one had a souvenir program and a small silk flag given her. Our much loved regent, Mrs. C. O. Boynton, was present. The vice-regent, Mrs. Clarence Willard, gave the address of welcome in a cordial manner.

Our home favorite, Mrs. Esther Cliffe, sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" with power and sweetness.

Mrs. Ames gave an address, alive with enthusiasm for patriotism and our flag. Mrs. Malkoff, one of our members, favored us with a charming song.

Following this Mrs. Wiles addressed us. She is a zealous woman in American organizations, belonging to the Mayflower, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution and War of 1812 societies, and in the latter one she especially tried to interest us. She said the thirty years following the Revolution were important in history, and that Gladstone had said, "The constitution was the most wonderful document ever written by hand of man." She told much of Illinois history.

Mrs. Yager, who has a lovely voice, then sang "Illinois," and afterward our chapter song to the same tune.

We hope to do more as time passes to make our society one of deeds. This anniversary celebration had long been a cher-

ished wish of our regent and it was a pleasure to us all to assist in its realization.—ADDIE B. BLAGDEN, *Historian*.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Illinois).—The flag day meeting of the chapter was held by invitation of the hostess, Mrs. Frank Fisher. The home, a beautiful colonial structure was decorated without and within with flags and flowers, and the business meeting and election was held on the spacious east porch with its red tile paved floor, and stately columns of white chiming in with the national colors. The election of the new officers was accomplished as follows:

Regent, Mrs. George Ketchum Hall; vice-regent, Miss Savillah T. Hinrichsen; secretary, Mrs. W. B. Chittenden; treasurer, Miss Bessie Brinkerhoff; registrar, Mrs. Charles H. Thatcher; Historian, Miss Olive Sattley; chaplain, Mrs. John M. Palmer. The reports of the retiring officers preceded the election and showed an active year and a small balance in the treasury and a membership of one hundred and forty-one.

As Mrs. Ames, the new state regent, was a guest of the chapter, a reception followed the business meeting, the receiving line consisting of the hostess, Mrs. Frank R. Fisher, Mrs. Charles S. Deneen (wife of Governor of Illinois), Mrs. Ames, the new regent, Mrs. C. V. Hickox, the retiring state regent, Mrs. Richard Yates, honorary member, and wife of ex-Governor Yates. Mrs. W. A. Starne, Mrs. Harris Hickox and other outgoing and incoming chapter officers not forgetting Mrs. Anna Cassell Dixon, the state secretary, Mrs. E. S. Walker, the retiring chapter regent acting as the introducing master of ceremonies.

The reception was followed by a patriotic program. Mrs. John Robert Leib recited several patriotic poems in keeping with the anniversary, her rendition was dignified and impressive and given as the musicians say *Can Amore*. Songs by Mrs. Paul Starne and Mrs. Ella Huntington Henkle, with Miss Agnes Huntington as accompanist followed. Mrs. Ames gave an address on the Children of the Republic, and what the work means in Americanizing the children of foreign parents. Refreshments were served by a charming bevy of young girls.

A ballad for the Daughters was written by Mrs. Louise Singleton Millar, and it was sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

A dinner at the Illinois Country Club followed. Toasts were offered, and Mrs. Ames gave a talk, and the social gathering that followed lasted until a late hour.

The new regent, Mrs. George Ketchum Hall (Mary Stuart Hall) is a grand-daughter of the late Hon. James T. Stuart, who, as a member of Congress from the Capitol district, was a man of national reputation before the Civil War. He was one of the law partners of Abraham Lincoln, and before that partnership, he it was that loaned Lincoln law books.

On June 22d. Mrs. Hall gave a luncheon for the new officers. After the luncheon a reception and tea followed. The scene of these beautiful functions was the beautiful club house of the Illini Country Club.

This brought the Daughters together informally. Assisting at the reception were Mrs. Anna Cassell Dixon, state secretary, and Mrs. Edwinston, the regent of the new chapter of Clinton, Illinois, which its regent states starts with a membership of thirty-two. Mrs. Hall accepted an invitation to attend a meeting at Clinton, Illinois, to meet Mrs. Scott the new president general, who promised to visit Springfield during the coming year.—SAVILLAH T. HINRICHSSEN.

Waterloo Chapter (Waterloo, Iowa), met at the home of the regent, Mrs. Julian Richards, to celebrate the birth of Old Glory, the emblem of freedom and the flag that is enshrined in the heart of every true American. The house and grounds were beautifully decorated. The day was fine and we were happy, and in that happiness our thoughts turned back to those brave patriots who made it possible for us to enjoy the freedom of the greatest country in the world. We were happy to have our honorary regent, Mrs. Julia A. Richards, with us. The new Daughters of the American Revolution ritual was used for the opening service. It was voted to present a regulation size flag to our city library. Mrs. Harriet Kendall gave an interesting paper upon the American Indian. Mrs. Flora Garton, delegate to the Continental Congress, gave her report. The rest of

the afternoon was spent socially. At 6 o'clock a dinner was served, to which the husbands were invited. Tiny silk flags were given as favors.—ANNA BROWN WEAVER, *Historian*.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Massachusetts).—

The year that has just drawn to a close has been an active and social one in the chapter.

In the spring the members were twice entertained by sister chapters in adjoining towns. On June 10 at Auburn, Mrs. S. E. Brown welcomed them at Highlawn Farm, the residence of K. J. Knowles. On June 13, Mrs. Jacob Williams for the second time opened Plainview Farm at Northbridge to the Daughters. Both these occasions were much enjoyed by a large representation of our members. The evening of June 9 the chapter upon invitation attended "Patriotic Night" at the Uxbridge Grange. An excellent musical and literary program was given and refreshments served.

On June 19 memorial exercises in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers were held at Prospect Hill Cemetery. Fifteen "Sons of the Revolution" markers were placed upon graves of men that served in the War of Independence. Forty-five graves are now so marked.

During Old Home Week the chapter kept "Open House" at Mrs. Henry Capron's. The receiving room there was filled with old-fashioned articles contributed by members. The collection of ancient mirrors was a large one and was especially admired. Delicious sickle pears were liberally served as refreshments. Our pamphlets on "Old Houses" were sold. Mrs. Capron and Miss Chloe Capron were assisted in entertaining during the afternoons by some of the members. This convenient place to visit and spend a pleasant half-hour was much appreciated by the "Old Home" comers.

At a business meeting in July, it was voted that the chapter should be represented by a float in the Old Home Week parade, September 22. A committee of six was appointed to have charge, Mrs. G. Z. Taft, Mrs. Arthur Wheelock, Mrs. S. A. Hall, Mrs. W. D. Cragin, Mrs. Edith Shute, and Mrs. M. L. Griswold. They decided upon an ox team as the most appropriate for the occasion. The cart was tastefully decorated

with the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, blue and white, and the oxen wore pompoms of the same. On each side was suspended the insignia. Inside with braided rugs for their feet and quaint old chairs to sit upon, rode five ladies of "Ye Olden Time," Mrs. W. L. Johnson, Mrs. G. Z. Taft, Mrs. Arthur Wheelock, Mrs. Henry Capron, and Mrs. Edith Shute. The driver of the oxen also wore a Revolutionary costume.

The tenth anniversary of the chapter was celebrated on February 12 in the parlors of the Unitarian Church. Each member had the privilege of bringing a guest and invitations were also extended to the Captain Job Knapp Chapter of East Douglas and the Abigail Batchellor Chapter of Whitinsville, and to the regents of other chapters from whom our regents have received hospitality. Mrs. Johnson, the present regent, introduced the program with some interesting remarks upon the formation of the chapter in 1899. The remainder of the exercises were commemorative of Abraham Lincoln. The anniversary was considered one of the pleasantest events in the chapter history.

On the afternoon of April 26 Mrs. W. L. Johnson, regent, Mrs. G. Z. Taft, vice-regent, Mrs. H. R. Sayles, Mrs. Arthur Wheelock, Mrs. C. S. Weston, Mrs. Silas Taft and Mrs. M. R. Sharpe went to Boston and entertained at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters in the Pierce Building. Tea, wafers, cake and confectionery were served to the Daughters from other chapters who called.

New members have been added to our numbers during the year so that we now have over fifty Daughters of the American Revolution in Uxbridge.—MARCIA P. GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

Columbian Chapter (Columbia, Missouri).—Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane, regent. The Columbian Chapter had the honor and pleasure of entertaining the state conference in October and found it most helpful and enjoyable.

December 10th, anniversary day, was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Lawson with an evening reception and musicale.

February 22d. was celebrated in the university auditorium as

usual by the chapter uniting with the faculty, students, and towns people with commemorative exercises.

On April 13, Thomas Jefferson's birthday, the chapter placed immortelles on the original monument of Thomas Jefferson which was brought from Virginia and placed on the university campus when a handsomer new monument was placed on his grave in Virginia. The chapter was represented by the regent and one delegate at the Eighteenth National Congress in Washington, last April.

Flag Day was celebrated with appropriate decorations and exercises at the residence of Mrs. Thornton. The registrar reported twelve new members during the year with two members transferred to other chapters making a total of 65 members.

The treasurer reported that in addition to the expense of entertaining the state conference and other expenses we have given \$25.00 to Continental Memorial Hall and our pro rata to the Ozark scholarship fund and \$5.00 in gold to the student in the Columbia high school making the best grade in American History.

The historian reported the locating of four Revolutionary soldier's graves and hoped to find more ready for the markers soon.—MRS. LUCY GENTRY ANKENY, *Historian*.

St. Charles Chapter (St. Charles, Missouri).—The St. Charles Chapter was organized May 5, 1909, under the direction of Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Missouri's state regent, in the St. Charles Military College parlors, which Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Kohr kindly offered for the occasion.

Never was a chapter organized under more favorable circumstances. The beautiful grounds of the college were arrayed in spring's gayest robes, while the stately and dignified parlors graciously lent themselves to floral decorations.

Mrs. Green called the meeting to order and with a few well chosen remarks explained the purpose of the organization and told of some of the work being done throughout the state and nation. The badges of office were then presented in a charming manner to the following officers:

Regent, Mrs. William Lee Parsons; 1st vice-regent, Mrs. S.

R. Johnson; 2nd vice-regent, Mrs. J. N. Olsen; registrar, Miss Lucile Edwards; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth J. Edwards; recording secretary, Miss Myrtle Fulkerson; treasurer, Miss Nellie Fulkerson; historian, Miss Edmonia A. Edwards. After the business program of the organization was over the historian read "The History of St. Charles" and Mrs. Olsen rendered a solo. The distinguished St. Louis visitors favored the assembly with accounts of the work of the various chapters to which they belonged and two delegates from the national convention inspired their hearers with enthusiastic accounts of what they had seen and heard at the national capitol. After the meeting adjourned an hour was pleasantly spent in social conversation, during which time refreshments were served.

The chapter was especially honored by the presence of St. Louis and St. Charles guests, among whom were the following well-known people:

Mrs. G. A. Newcomb, regent Laclede Chapter, St. Louis; Mrs. Betty Carmack, regent Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis; Mrs. Arthur Gale, director of the St. Louis Chapter; Mrs. Gentry Shelton, 1st vice-regent of St. Louis Chapter; Mrs. Francis Fuqua, corresponding secretary St. Louis Chapter; Mrs. N. B. D'Oench, 1st vice-regent of the Jefferson Chapter and their delegates to the continental congress, all of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mrs. W. A. Kohr and Miss Ann C. Evans, members of the Sarah Bryan Chinn Chapter, of Wentzville, Missouri. Mrs. C. M. Johnson, Mrs. G. Chipley, Mrs. Mary P. Wilcox, Mrs. John C. Parr, Mrs. Saylor, Mrs. Hielman, Misses Elizabeth Powell and Alma Stumberg, of St. Charles, Missouri.

This chapter owes its organization to the untiring and earnest efforts of Mrs. William Lee Parsons, of Defiance, Missouri, who until June 3, 1908, was a member of the Jefferson Chapter, of St. Louis. She was appointed regent of a chapter to be organized at St. Charles by the state regent, Mrs. Green, and withdrew from the Jefferson Chapter to enter upon this new work. Mrs. Parsons traces her ancestry back to the birth of Sir Joseph Williamson in 1630. He was the grandfather of her Revolutionary ancestor and resided in Cobham Hall,

Kent, England. In 1676 he was secretary of state to England. His grandson, Cuthbert Williamson, was a revolutionary soldier and among his descendants are numbered some of the pioneer families of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri.

Another ancestor of Mrs. Parsons was Colonel John Hardin, who was born in Farquar County, Virginia, and served during the Revolutionary war. He was sent with a flag of truce to the Indians by General Washington and was murdered near Sandusky, Ohio.

History says he was exposed to more danger, encountered greater fatigue and performed more real service than any other officer of his rank.

Owing to the fact that St. Charles is one of the oldest settlements in Missouri and is of historical note besides having been the site of Missouri's first capitol, Mrs. Parsons waived her privilege of naming the chapter for one of her ancestors, preferring the first and only Daughters of the American Revolution chapter in St. Charles to be named for the city.—EDMONIA A. EDWARDS, *Historian*.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter (Hastings, Michigan).—A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Hastings, Michigan, on February 16, 1909. As the event occurred upon the very day that Miss Virginia Mason, sister of the "boy governor" of Michigan, passed to her home beyond, the name of this beautiful and attractive woman was at once chosen for this chapter. Mrs. Brayton, state regent, met with the ladies and helped them to organize. The following officers were appointed: Regent, Mrs. Nettie Van Auken; vice-regent, Mrs. Minnie Messer; registrar, Mrs. Lois McElwain; treasurer, Mrs. Clara Chidester; secretary, Mrs. Clara Goodyear; historian, Miss Rosella Goodyear. The chapter meets once a month, the business session being followed by a short literary program and a social hour, with light refreshments served. The closing meeting in June was an especially delightful one. Mrs. Van Auken, the regent, entertained the chapter in her pleasant home. Luncheon was served, after which the hostess graciously acted as toastmistress. The fol-

lowing toasts were responded to by different members: "Washington," "Our Flag," "Women as Promoters to Patriotism," "Our Infant Chapter." The delightful program ended with singing "Michigan, My Michigan." One and all were thankful that they had proved their eligibility to be members of this great organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution—R. GOODYEAR, *Historian*.

Eunice Baldwin Chapter (Hillsboro, New Hampshire).—Although we have not been heard from for more than a year, we have not been idle. Markers have been placed on the Revolutionary soldiers' graves. The money to purchase them was given by Colonel Grimes in memory of his wife, Sarah Grimes, who was one of our charter members.

Five dollars has been sent to Continental Hall. Our chapter was represented at the last Congress by our regent, Miss Clara Grimes, who gave us an interesting account of it at the May meeting. The Revolutionary soldiers' graves were decorated with geraniums and the Betsey Ross flags. Each member contributed twenty-five cents toward the stand of colors presented to the battleship *New Hampshire*, on August 7th. Our regent had the pleasure of attending the exercises.

A letter of greeting with flowers was sent to Mr. Hiram Eaton, of Antrim, a real Son of the American Revolution, in honor of his ninetieth birthday. He died in a few months after.

Our five members from Antrim withdrew to form a chapter in their own town. They were very much interested in the work of the chapter and we are sorry to lose them.

One member we lost by death, Mrs. Mary E. Kimball, charter member and past regent, passed away on the morning of Decoration day. She was interested in all good works, the church as well as the club. For several years she was president of the Woman's Club of Hillsboro. Her presence at our meetings was an inspiration. It was through her untiring efforts that the old cemetery on Bible Hill was restored. Many of the old stones that marked the graves of Revolutionary soldiers had fallen down, and they were reset. Several tablets to mark historic places or spots were placed at her suggestion. She presented a large flag to the chapter. At the burial our chaplain read from

the ritual a favorite prayer of hers. While the casket was being lowered into the grave, that had been lined with oak leaves by loving hands, our regent dipped the flag three times.

"We shall meet but we shall miss her."

At our annual meeting in January, 1909, the officers for the past year were re-elected. Lincoln's day was observed with appropriate exercises.

A costume party and Colonial tea was given in Messinger hall, on the afternoon of February 22d, from 3 to 6. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags of various sizes. The walls and windows completely covered with them. Many candles furnished the light. About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present, many of the ladies dressed in "ye olde time costume." Powder and patches were much in evidence.

George and Martha Washington received from 3 to 4. Mr. Daniel Cole as George and Miss Clara Grimes, our regent, as Martha. America was sung by the entire company, after which an address was given by Mr. Kirk Pierce, a nephew of President Pierce.

Tea was served during the afternoon while we were favored with music, both vocal and instrumental. The table was covered with a homespun linen table cloth, which belonged to our regent's great-great-grandmother. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. William H. Story and Miss Mary Haslet. Each guest was presented with a souvenir program bearing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and tied with a red, white and blue ribbon to which was attached a tiny hatchet.

At our April meeting an interesting paper was read on the "Mountaineers of the South."—MARY J. HASLET, *Historian*.

General William Floyd Chapter (Boonville, New York).—Under the able management of our regent, Mrs. George A. Willard, we have enjoyed a pleasant and profitable year. We have a membership of 130 Daughters; our members are widely scattered, one living in Cairo, Egypt, another in Porto Rico. The rapid increase in membership is largely due to the efforts

of our competent and enthusiastic registrar, Mrs. Evan Oldfield.

We give annually two prizes of \$5 gold pieces, one of each to a boy and a girl having the highest class standing in American history in the Boonville high school.

One or more bronze markers are being placed each year on graves of Revolutionary soldiers. This year a bronze marker has been placed near the Baron Steuben monument, this chapter placing the marker, which was provided by the Baron Steuben Chapter, of Bath, New York. The marker committee place flags of good quality each year on Decoration day in the marker already placed and flags on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers as yet unmarked. Flowers are placed on the graves of our members who have "crossed the bar."

We have a small library, to which has been added this year bound volumes of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and "Wars of the United States," also the Daughters of the American Revolution Directory. These books are kept on the shelves of the library.

This chapter gave a patriotic picture, "Pilgrim Exiles," to the Boonville high school. The state duplicated the gift with another picture of the same class.—ALICE DIEFENDORF FREEMAN, *Historian*.

Lowville Chapter (Lowville, New York), was organized June, 1905, under the direction of Mrs. Gerry, with fifteen charter members. At present, under the successful management of the regent, Mrs. C. Fred Boshart, the chapter is in a flourishing condition, with forty-three members. The annual meeting was held May 12th, and officers elected. After business had been transacted, a tribute was paid to the memory of a beloved member, Mrs. Miles H. Bronson, who had recently been called to her heavenly home.

The regent gave an interesting account of the Continental Congress, which she attended. The historian revived our memories by reviewing the doings of the chapter the past year.

Two years prizes were given students of the academy for the best essays on the following subjects: "Naval Heroes of the American Revolution," and "Colonial Land Marks."

We have contributed our mite to Continental Hall. We have sent floral offerings to the sick and troubled.

May 29th was an interesting day. It was set apart for the marking of six graves of Revolutionary soldiers, who are buried in this vicinity. Besides the members of the chapter, there were present members of the Sons of the American Revolution and many other prominent citizens. At 3 p. m. a bugler called the meeting to order. The opening exercises were from the ritual, after which an account was given of the life and Revolutionary service of each one whose grave was to be marked. A note received from Mrs. President Taft was read, expressing her interest in the tribute to be paid to her ancestor. One of the Daughters read an original poem, entitled "Our Patriot Sires."

The graves of Isaac Clinton and Levi Adams, both buried in the same cemetery, were decorated with flowers and the bronze markers placed in position.

It may be of interest to note that Isaac Clinton was the first principal of Lowville Academy, taking the position in 1807. In 1808 he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and continued ten years. He died at Lowville, New York, March 18, 1840, aged 82 years.

"Father" Clinton, as he was called in later years, was a handsome man. He dressed in the colonial style of his youth, viz: a low crown, broad brim hat, black broadcloth coat, short velvet breeches, with silver knee and shoe buckles, and long black silk stockings. We are sure that the noble traits of this good man have been transmitted to his great-granddaughter, Mrs. William H. Taft, the first lady of our land.

June 14th, Flag day, has been chosen as chapter day by the Lowell Chapter. It was appropriately observed this year by a luncheon, to which regents and delegates from nearby chapters were present, including Mrs. Frances Roberts, of Utica, ex-state regent. Mrs. Story and Mrs. Wood, state regent, sent greetings and regrets at not being able to be present. An address of welcome was given by the Lowville regent, Mrs. Boshart, to which ex-State Regent Mrs. Roberts responded. A Daughter recited an original poem, entitled "The Great Northland." The banquet was on an elaborate scale and

was one of the most enjoyable events in the history of the chapter.—MRS. MARY L. CHAMBERS, *Historian*.

Owahgena Chapter (Cazenovia, New York).—The Owahgena Chapter observed chapter day, June 22, when they were delightfully entertained by the regent, Mrs. A. P. Clarke. Mrs. Watkins read an interesting article on "The Early Indian Lore of the Delaware Tribe in Indiana." The chapter then had the privilege of listening to a program that had been prepared by Mrs. Clarke's daughters, Mrs. James Parke and Miss Sophia Clarke, which they had given before the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, in Detroit.

The program consisted of an able and interesting paper on "Early Colonial Music," by Mrs. Parke, who interpreted the instrumental numbers on the piano while Miss Clarke, in her rich voice, illustrated the quaint and beautiful old ballads, among which were: "My Lodging is on the Cold, Cold Ground," the favorite song of Charles II in 1664. "The Revolutionary Soldiers' Lullaby," originally in the possession of Colonel Varick, aide-de-camp to General Washington at Valley Forge. "My Pretty Gazelle," published in New York city about 1820, and "The Captive Knight," the words of which are by "Mrs. Hemans, the music by her sister, and both respectfully dedicated to Sir Walter Scott." This song was published in Baltimore by George Willig, Jr.

The piano numbers included "Old Hundred," as sung by the Pilgrims in 1620; "Black Sloven," the tune played on drum and fife when Colonel Pickering's regiment marched from Salem to Lexington, April 19, 1775. "Washington's Grand March" and "Washington's March" were two early American compositions, and "The Battle of Waterloo" was a fine example of descriptive music, in which fighting, cannonading, bugles, cavalry, etc., were all represented. "Bonaparte's Coronation March" (1800) and "The Grand Canal March" (1824) performed at the opening of the Erie canal, closed a program of great historic interest and value.

At the conclusion of this program the company enjoyed a repast enhanced by the beautiful decorations and dainty souvenirs.

Wellsboro Chapter (Wellsboro, Pennsylvania).—Since submitting my report of a year ago, I'm sure as a chapter we feel greatly encouraged in our growth. Having increased the membership from 33 (the number a year ago) to 47, the present number, are we not satisfied in believing the future full of promise? At present our desired goal is a delegate to represent us at the Continental Congress (beside our regent). However, if we were not able to send the desired delegate this year, we had the pleasure of contributing \$25 toward wiping out the debt on Memorial Continental Hall. At the annual meeting in May, 1908, all of the officers were elected to succeed themselves. Following the election the chapter received its charter (No. 738), granted April 25, 1908, from the hands of Miss Van Valkenburg. Later Mrs. J. M. Clark was made historian. At the same meeting the regent presented the chapter with two pertinent volumes as the nucleus of a library, adding an additional volume at the last meeting in April. We have taken a deep interest in the national and state gatherings, being represented by Miss Robinson at the national convention in Washington, April, 1908, after which we listened to a full and interesting account of the same. Our regent having been in attendance at the Congress held in Washington last month, 1909, we are to-day anticipating her account of that most exciting and spirited convention. Our regent (Mrs. Williams), with her daughter, was also present at the state conference held in York in September, and participated in the delightful historic luncheon and entertainment at Gettysburg, of which we had a most pleasing account. At the "Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Conference," held in Philadelphia in May, 1908, we were indeed very proud to be invited to send two delegates, and were represented by our regent and second vice-regent (Mrs. Wickham, of Tioga), also Miss Williams. It is a great disappointment to some of our members that I'm not able to report a "Real Daughter" as belonging to us, having even been in possession of her photograph, but alas! the Lycoming Chapter stepped in and secured the prize, and as "Real Daughters" must nearly all be "gathered in to their Father," I fear our little chapter will never boast of one. Our year just closed has been wrought with many delightful meetings. The papers having

been universally interesting and of much merit. The localizing of the year books adding a pleasant feature. The social part also was greatly enjoyed, the chapter having been entertained by the various members, both in town and out. "Flag day" was celebrated in Tioga, being one of Lowell's "rare days in June," but added to the pleasure. In September we passed a delightful day in Mansfield, lunching with Mesdames Ross and Clark. Having adopted the beautiful little Pennsylvania song presented by the Germantown chapter and being in possession of fifty copies, coupled with the national airs so kindly donated by Mrs. Ross, of Mansfield, I sincerely trust our voices in the year to come may be uplifted in song.—CARRIE WILLISTON JOHNSON, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Rebecca Motte Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina), held its fourteenth annual meeting, May 13th, with an unusually large attendance. The chapter at present numbers one hundred and twenty-five members.

Our delegate to Continental Congress at Washington, Mrs. J. Allen Miles, read a beautiful and most interesting account of the conference, which was received with a rising vote of thanks. The chapter was also represented at the congress by our regent and Mrs. W. M. Gourdin, Mrs. H. H. Sascor and Mrs. J. C. Hall.

A report was the made by the delegation to Fort Motte on May 12, 1909, who attended the unveiling of a memorial to Mrs. Rebecca Motte on the site of her house in what was then St. Mathews Parish, Orangeburg District, known as Mount Joseph.

This was the plantation home of Mrs. Rebecca Motte, left to her by her brother Miles Brewton, and here the British had established a military post and supply station, a part of the house being occupied by the officers. In May, 1781, General Marion laid siege to the post, which was in command of Lieutenant McPherson, and on May 12, 1781, succeeded in setting fire to the roof of the dwelling, causing a surrender. Mrs. Motte, who with her family had retired to a small house on the plantation, when reluctantly informed that it would be necessary to fire the dwelling, readily consented and furnished some com-

bustable arrows, from the West Indies, which fortunately she had with her, and which were fired from a rifle into the roof of the house.

Although the house was not destroyed at that time, this patriotic intention and willingness to sacrifice her valuable property, has been deservedly celebrated; and now on this spot, the Moultrie Chapter of Orangeburg, South Carolina, has placed a boulder to the memory of Mrs. Rebecca Motte, and the important victory of the post at Motte's.

Rebecca Motte delegation carried with them a beautiful palmetto wreath, which, with the cheers of 450 spectators and soul-stirring music by the band, was placed upon the boulder by our regent, Mrs. Jones.

After the reports of officers, nominations and balloting for officers for the year, were in order, which resulted in the unanimous reelection of Mrs. Frances Mather Jones, who has been regent of the chapter since its first year, and a devoted and faithful worker.

In the chapter room, Gibbes' Memorial Art building, Wednesday afternoon, May 19th, Rebecca Motte entertained their friends at their annual May Tea, which was a brilliant and enjoyable occasion, the decorations being more elaborate than usual. The chairman of the tea, Mrs. J. D. Newcomer, received with the chapter officers.

Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter (Shullsburg, Wisconsin).—The members of the society met at the home of the Misses Burlingham, January 21, 1909, for the purpose of organizing a local chapter. The quaint little spinning wheel used by the great-grandmother of the hostess, which graced the room, with the flag draped picture of Washington hanging above it, gave the key-note of the meeting.

In appreciation of the work done by Miss Jannette Burlingham in aiding the several members to procure the proper proofs of their eligibility and of her unflagging interest in the formation of a chapter here, it was voted to give the organization the name of Rhoda Hinsdale, she being an ancestress of Miss Burlingham, who lived at the time of the Revolution.

Our chapter was launched on the sea of existence with a

membership of thirteen, prophetic we hope of future growth through the admission of additional numbers. The officers elected were as follows: Regent, Miss Jannette Burlingham; vice-regent, Mrs. Josephine Stanley Law; registrar, Mrs. Luella Allan Simpson; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Lloyd; historian, Miss Emma Stone. Other members of the society are Mrs. Mary Beard Simpson, Mrs. Alice Mann Lehnkering, Mrs. Josephine Law Risken, Mrs. Edna Mann Webb, Miss Florence Burlingham, Miss Mary Arne Gratiot, Miss Florence Ogden and Mrs. Annie Harrison Brown. At the close of the business session, tea was served in quaint old china from a colonial table.

We hope soon to mark the site of an old Indian fort, Fort Gratiot, built for the protection of the whites against the Indians.

The honor roll of our chapter is as follows: Jeremiah Burlingham, Connecticut; Capt. Ruloff Dutcher, Connecticut; Corp. Conrad Fritcher, New York; David Foster, Connecticut; Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Connecticut; Stephen Hempstead, Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Harrison, Virginia; John Price, Pennsylvania; Capt. Leonard Proctor, Massachusetts; Leonard Proctor, Jr., Massachusetts; Surgeon John Rose, Connecticut; Benjamin Stine, Massachusetts; Benjamin Tanner, New York; Corp. Hosea Hildreth, Massachusetts.—EMMA STONE, *Historian*.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Cornwall, Vermont), celebrated June 17th, with an out-of-door program in the park. An address of welcome to the guests of the chapter by the regent, Mrs. C. H. Lane, was followed by a duet, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Mrs. Field and Miss Griswold. Miss Sanford read a finely written paper on Bunker Hill and Mrs. C. L. Stay, of Orwell, gave "Grandmother's Story of The Battle." Miss Foote recited "Our Flag," and Miss Katharine Griswold an original poem. Mrs. North gave an interesting account of her recent trip to Isle La Motte in the interest of the marker soon to be dedicated on that historic ground. The program closed with the singing of "America," after which refreshments were served and Mrs. Stay rendered "A Toast to The Flag," which was loudly applauded.

A pleasant feature of the business meeting, was the gift, from Mrs. Charlotte Douglas Howard, of Shoreham, of a handsome gavel block made from a bit of timber from the abutment of the floating bridge over which St. Clair retreated to Mount Independence when he evacuated Fort Ticonderoga.—KATHARINE GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Honorary President General, on being released from her arduous but pleasant duties as chief executive of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been deeply absorbed in her home matters. Her second daughter, Rebekah, was married June 12, to Lieutenant deB. W. Gardiner, and immediately sailed for Europe. Her daughter Bessie, who married Lieutenant William A. Dallam, left with her husband, on July 6, for the Philippines. The best wishes of many friends go out to Mrs. McLean, and to these young Daughters of the American Revolution, in their new lives.

Mrs. James H. Campbell, regent of the Sophia De Marsac Chapter, Grand Rapids, Mich., had the unique distinction of having a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Euphrasia Smith Granger, as her alternate to the Eighteenth Continental Congress. Mrs. Campbell asked the courtesy of the house for her, and she was escorted to the platform by the state regent, Mrs. Brayton. The resolution, on page 112 of the July issue, should be credited to Mrs. Campbell.

On page 357 of the July issue, in Mrs. Yardley's fine address the credit should be given to Miss Matlock for the grand work mentioned. Mrs. Yardley named Miss Matlock, but in some way Miss Mecum's name appeared instead. This correction is made at Miss Mecum's request.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determine the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers of any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.
8. The Editor assumes no responsibility for any statement in these Notes and Queries which does not bear her signature.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

1355. CALDWELL.—John Caldwell and his wife Margaret Phillips, who lived in Charlotte Co., Va., had seven children: William, Thomas, David, Margaret, John, Robert and James. Robert, who moved to Ky. in 1781, had a son John who was lieut. gov. of Ky. Robert came from Prince Edwards Co. If M. M. will write Mrs. E. S. Waller, 1125 South 5th St., Springfield, Ill., she will learn more about the family.—E. S. WALLER.

1357. HALL.—In list of "Officers of second regiment raised by order of Congress in N. Car. 1775," appear the following names of Hall: Clement Hall, lieutenant; Dr. Robert Hall, surgeon of 3rd regiment; Spencer Hall, member of general assembly 1793-1794, and Hon. John Hall of Warren Co., a native of Va. who was judge of N. C. Supreme Court in 1818, and Hon. Edward Hall, of Warren Co., who was appointed judge in 1840, and Hon. Thomas H. Hall, who was member of gen. assembly from 1825 to 1836 were other prominent men of the family after the Revolution. Quite an extended sketch

of Rev. James Hall can be found in Foote's "Sketches of North Carolina." He was at the same time captain of a company and chaplain of a regiment under Gen. Greene (p. 315).—MARIE E. W. OLIVER.

1358. (2) PERRY.—"The Perrys of Narragansett Co.," page 283, in its sketch of Freeman Perry gives a little different account from the Hazard Genealogy. His wife is called Mercy, not Mary; name of wife of oldest child, Joshua, is given as Mary Peckham; of third child, Christopher Raymond, as Sarah Alexander; name of fifth child is given Mercy instead of Mary. His parents are given as Benjamin, b. ab. 1677 and d. in 1748. He had no children by his first wife, but m. (2) Oct. 11, 1727, Susanna Barber (dau. of Moses and Susanna (Waite) Barber and had five children: Benjamin, Edward, Freeman, Mary and Susanna.

1358. (3) BATTLE.—According to Wheeler's "Reminiscences," page 162-4, Elisha Battle, b. 1723, m. in 1742, Elizabeth Sumner. He d. March 4, 1799, leaving eight children: Sarah, who m. (1) Jacob Hilliard (2) Henry Horn, and had issue by both; John, who m. Frances Davis and d. in 1796, leaving issue; Elizabeth, who m. Josiah Crudup, and had issue; Elisha, Jr., b. 1749, who m. Mary Bunn, and had issue; William, who m. Charity Horn and d. in 1781; Dempsey, b. 1758, who m. Jane Andrews and d. in 1857, leaving issue; Jacob, who m. a Mrs. Edwards, and d. in 1814, leaving issue; and Jethro, who m. Martha Lane, and d. in 1813, leaving issue. The above information is said to have been supplied from the genealogical chart of Gov. Henry T. Clark.—*Gen. Ed.*

1365. (1) BARNETT-WEBB.—Quite a sketch of Nathan Barnett is found in "Life of William H. Cranford" by J. E. D. Shipp, about to be published by the Americus Book Co., Ga. He is also referred to in "The Life of James Jackson of Ga." by Charlton, page 184, where he is mentioned as being influential in the "Back County of Ga." In Gilmer's "Georgians" mention is made of a Nathaniel Barnett, said to be of English descent and a native of Amherst Co., Va., who married Susanna Cranford and accompanied her family in their removal from Va. to Ga. near Columbia. He was captured by the British and confined in Augusta jail; was rescued by Gen. Elijah Clark after suffering a great deal. It is said of him: "When he felt himself free, he leapt into the air, struck his feet together three times, threw his woolen hat aloft and cried out "Liberty forever" three times."—*Ethel S. Bell.*

1385. PORTMAN.—If H. B. will correspond with Mrs. Caroline Portman Campbell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a descendant of John Portman of Penna. she may be able to trace her line.

1411. (4) MCGREGORY.—An "Eli Maggrigry" was born in Enfield, July 8, 1757 and was son of John and Ami "Maggrigry." Feb. 16, 1780 he m. Bathsheba Pease and had several children: John, b. Aug. 10, 1782 and Achsah, b. Oct. 9, 1784; are two of them. Eli, Jr., is mentioned in the "History of Enfield;" but while it is a large work of

three volumes and well indexed, it would take hours of research to ascertain where all the references are. Eli, Sr., was surveyor of highways in 1783 and also on the school committee.—*Gen. Ed.*

1417. GREENE-VALLETTE.—Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame had only one sister. Her name was Phebe and she died in infancy. There is a very exhaustive genealogy "The Greens of Rhode Island" but no mention is made in that to anyone of the name of "Vallette."

1423. (2) MARION.—An extended account of the Marion Family is to be found in the Collections of the Huguenot Society of S. Car., Vol. IV, p. 22-26.—*Gen. Ed.*

1423. (3) ROCHELLE.—John Rochelle's name does not appear in the list of Rev. soldiers enlisted from Albemarle Co., Va., nor in the list of those who enlisted from other places but afterwards lived in Albemarle Co., nor in the list of those who signed the Declaration of Independence from that county, April 21, 1779, nor in the list of privates in the state militia. It is not probable, therefore, that he had Rev. service, if he lived in Albemarle Co. during the Revolution.—*Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES.

1411. (1) AUSTIN.—Information desired of the Austin family of Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn. Who was the father of Moses Austin, and did he serve in Rev.? Moses A. was b. in 1783, d. April 13, 1850, in Kalamazoo, Mich. He m. (1) Huldah Stevens; (2) name unknown; (3) Sarah Gaylord (1785-1862) Feb. 6, 1817, and had two children by her: Benjamin M. and Wm. Gaylord, both born in Colebrook.

(2) GAYLORD.—Wanted: Rev. service, if any, of Samuel Gaylord, son of Samuel and Margaret (Southmayd) Gaylord, who m. Margaret Clark, July 8, 1745. Children, all b. in Windsor, Conn.—Margaret, Jonathan, Melicent, Mary, Samuel, Stewart, and William.

(3) LORD.—Rev. service, if any, of Asa Lord, son of Eleazer and Zerviah (Leffingwell) Lord who was b. Oct. 5, 1736 in Norwich, Conn. He m. Jan. 11, 1759, Abigail Mumford and had 2 children, b. in Norwich: Hannah, who m. Capt. Rufus Avery and Mary Cheesebrough, who m. James Sheldon of Providence, R. I., a Rev. soldier.

(4) MCGREGORY.—Who was the father of Eli McGregory, of Enfield, Conn., m. Mary Dewey of Lebanon, Conn. (dau. of Josiah Dewey, a Rev. soldier, and Lydia Davis) and had eight children: Henry, Eli, Edwin, Jasper, Theodore, Josiah, Watts and Adaline?—*L. E. G.*

1412. (1) WOOD-KERLEY.—Adam Wood and Polly Kerley, both of Richmond, Madison Co., Ky., were m. Feb. 24, 1807. Who were their parents, and did they have Rev. service? Tradition says that the father of Polly Kerley fought the Indians under Daniel Boone.

(2) SIBLEY-TIFFANY.—Elisha Sibley, m. in 1785 Hannah Keziah Tiffany, of Windham Co., Conn., and in 1794 was living in Sutton, Mass. Tradition says that he was a Rev. soldier. Can anyone tell me how to obtain proof; or if he did not serve, if either of their parents served?—*R. A. O.*

1413. (1) ROOP-FLEXOR.—Wanted, names and Rev. service, if any, of parents of John Roop and his wife Margaret Flexor, both of Selins Grove, Pa. Margaret's father is said to have been I. B. or J. B. Flexor, and to have served under Washington throughout the entire war.

(2) TOPPING-STEELE.—Wanted, names and Rev. service, if any, of the parents of Manson Topping and Elizabeth (Hanger, possibly) all of New York State. Manson Topping's father is said to have died in the "Sugar House Prison."—*A. T. S.*

1414. KELSO.—Information wanted of Robert Kelso, said to have emigrated from Scotland in 1774, and been employed in the war dept. from the beginning of the Revolution until after the seat of government was moved to Washington.—*I. A. K. C.*

1415. (1) WINDSOR-MERRILL.—Wanted, date of marriage and death of James Harvey Windsor, b. 1806 and Helena E. Merrill, b. 1811. They were m. in Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

(2) WINDSOR-ASHCROFT.—Also dates of birth, marriage and death of James Windsor's father, Russell Windsor, who m. Pollie Ashcroft and d. in Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y. Pollie Ashcroft d. in Pike, ab. 1860, aged ab. 80 years. Also name of wife, dates of birth, marriage and death and list of children of John Windsor, a Rev. soldier in the first regiment of N. Y., supposed to be the father of Russell Windsor.—*E. O.*

1416. BURLINGHAM.—Wanted, names of parents of Jeremiah Burlingham, b. 1752 or 3 at or near Smithfield, R. I. He m. Leah Ide and had four children: Charles, Pardon, Roxy and Lucy, and died in Chenango Co., N. Y.

(2) STAFFORD.—Wanted, names of parents of Thankful Stafford, who m. Benjamin Tanner, of R. I. and lived in Saratoga Co., N. Y., before 1800.

1417. GREENE-VALLETTE.—A sister of Gen. Nathaniel Greene is said to have married a Vallette. What was his Christian name? Any information, however slight, will be appreciated. Was he related to Capt. Vallette of Fort Johns?—*A. H.*

1418. PERRY.—Wanted ancestry or any information in regard to Josiah Perry who m. Eunice Clothier, sister of Delight Clothier, who m. Shibnah Spink.—*K. L. M. C.*

1419. AVERY.—Samuel Avery, b. Johnston Co., N. Car. 1788, had a father, William Avery, who was a Rev. soldier. Wanted, proof of service, and names of William's parents.—*V. L.*

1420. RENWEE or RENEY.—Information and Rev. service, if any, wanted of Ebenezer Renwee (or Reney) b. March 9, 1750, m. Mercy

(1760-1837), lived in Tyringham, Mass., had 5 children: Silas, Ebenezer, Zadock, Pure and Achshah, and died in 1819 or 20.—*I. S. R.*

1421. HOOKER.—Rev. record desired of Samuel Hooker, b. Barre, Mass., ab. 1746, and said to have been in battle of Lexington. Late in 18th century, he moved to Albany, N. Y. and as architect, built a number of fine buildings there; then moved to Utica (then Old Fort Schuyler) where he continued his profession and d. in 1832.—*E. T. J.*

1422. COTTON-HUEY.—Wanted, names of parents of Malinda Cotton, who m. (1) Wm. Morris; (2) Robert Huey in 1833 in Ill., just across the river from Paducah, Ky.—*M. C. G.*

1423. (1) STUKES-BAXTER.—Wanted, ancestry of Wm. Regnal Loom Stukes, b. ab. 1776 at Charlestown, S. Car., m. Sarah Agnes Baxter and lived at "Jerico" Clarendon District, S. Car. Tradition says his mother, after the death of his father, married — Purtle; and after his death, she became a noted merchant of Charlestown. He had a brother, Joseph G. B. Stukes. Did the father serve in Rev.? Also ancestry of parents of Sarah Agnes Baxter, who m. Wm. Stukes. Was her father Col. John Baxter of Revolutionary fame?

(2) ERVIN-MARION.—Wanted, dates of birth, death and marriage of Samuel Ervin and his wife Martha Marion, of S. Car. He served in 1781; and his wife is said to be the great-grand-dau. of Benjamin Marion, the Huguenot emigrant of 1690. Names of her father and grandfather desired, and Rev. service, if any. Is there a genealogy of the Marion family?

(3) ROCHELLE-BOONE.—Information desired of John Rochelle, who m. Elizabeth Boone, aunt of Daniel Boone, and lived in Albemarle Co., Va. Was he a Rev. soldier? Is there any genealogy of the Boone family or any data concerning Elizabeth Boone?

(4) MAR-ROCHELLE.—Proof of service of James Mar, said to be a Rev. soldier, who married Celia, dau. of above John Rochelle, and lived near Camden, S. Car., after the Revolution.

(5) RUTLAND-MAR.—Wanted, names and Rev. service, if any, of the parents of Thomas Rutland of S. Car., who married Sarah Mar, dau. of the above James Mar. They had two sons: Judge James Mar Rutland and Calvin Stevenson Rutland, both of S. Car.

(6) Official proof of service of Capt. Joseph (or James) Palmer, who m. — Whitney and is buried in Bethesda cemetery, near Rockhill, S. Car. His dau. Elizabeth m. (1) John Martin; (2) James Sadler. Wanted also information of Christian name and ancestry of — Whitney, who m. Capt. Palmer.

(7) SADLER.—Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired of James Sadler of S. Car., who m. Mrs. Elizabeth (Palmer) Martin in 1814.—*K.*

1424.—GARRETT.—Wanted, the ancestry of Abraham Garrett, b. ab. 1794, probably in Laurens or Greenville Co., S. Car., a soldier of the war of 1812, who m. Frances Alston, and moved from S. Car. to Jackson Co., Ga., between 1815 and 1830; in 1827 he sold land to Pleasant Garrett in Greenville Co., S. Car. Tradition gives him two brothers,

Isaac and Jacob Garrett. Did any of his ancestors serve in Rev. If so, how can I obtain proof of the same?—*A. K.*

1425. EVERTS.—Information of Rev. service, if any, is desired of Samuel G. Everts, b. Guilford, Conn., Jan. 29, 1746; m. Sarah Fuller of Sharon, Conn.; moved to Salisbury, Conn.; d. in 1832 at Mexico, N. Y.

(2) GALLUP.—In Oct. (1908) magazine Elisha Gallup is spoken of as "the last survivor of Fort Griswold Massacre." The names and addresses of his descendants are desired.—*S. M. B.*

1426. Can anyone tell me if the following genealogies are still in print; if so, where can they be obtained, and what is the approximate cost? Van Buskirk Family; Gard Family; Ball and Winans Families; Everts Family of Mass., and Wolcott Family of Conn.—*E. W. A.*

1427. BURNETT-FRANKLIN.—Family tradition claims that my father, Benjamin Franklin Burnett, was a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. Can anyone aid me to establish the line. He was the son of John Burnett and Sally Johnson; and she was the dau. of James Johnson and Johanna Kincaid. James Johnson's mother was (before marriage) Sarah Barr.—*A. P. B. B.*

1428. PHILLIPS.—Is there any genealogy of the Phillips Family, and where and how much is it? Information desired of William Phillips and his son Daniel, who lived and died in East Lyme, Conn. William Phillips married an Ayer, sister of Lay Ayer. Were they in Rev.?—*W. A. P.*

1429. EMRICH.—Wanted, dates of birth, death and name of wife of John Emrugh (also spelled Emrick) who served in Capt. Dederick's Co., Snyder's regiment, Ulster Co. militia, N. Y. during the Rev. He was not a pensioner. His grand-dau. A la Marguerita Emrich married Jacob Lohr, and moved from Pa. (prob. Center Co.) to Ill.

(2) ELLIOT-PUTERBAUGH CARVER.—Ennion (or Enion) Elliott was b. ab. 1780 and was at one time high sheriff of Franklin Co., Pa. He m. Susan Carver, (prob. of Md.). Some of their children's names were Harry, William, Margaret, Mary and Susan. Susan married John Puterbaugh, and moved to Ill. Mary was the ancestress of Hon. Samuel McCall, of Mass. Was there Rev. service on either the Elliott, Carver or Puterbaugh side?

1429. McALLISTER.—Information desired as to family history and Revolutionary service of Joseph McAllister.—*E. S. B.*

Congratulating you upon the admirable AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—CAROLINE P. CAMPBELL.

IN MEMORIAM

*"No one hears the door that opens
When they pass beyond our call;
Soft as loosened leaves of roses
One by one, our loved ones fall."*

MRS. H. H. WEST (Mary Elizabeth Wilder), General George Croghan Chapter, Fremont, Ohio, died suddenly, June 28, 1909. She was a graduate of Wesleyan University; all her life interested in whatever pertained to the advancement of woman. Her loss will be deeply felt. Her daughter, Mrs. C. R. Truesdall, is the state regent of Ohio.

MRS. ADALINE M. OAKLEY, Gen. John Stark Chapter, Sycamore, Ill., entered into rest April 29, 1909, at her home. She was a charter member and loved for her gentleness of character.

MRS. ANN J. STEVENS, Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, died May 27, 1909.

MRS. FRANCES A. PACKARD, Lucy Jackson Chapter, Newton, Massachusetts, died March 23, 1909. It was with great sorrow that the chapter recorded her death.

MRS. EMILY SMITH REED NETTLETON, "Real Daughter," Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa, died May 14, 1909. She was born January 15, 1818, at East Windsor, Connecticut, and was the daughter of Justus and Lydia (Burnham) Reed. Her father, who was the son of Ebenezer Reed, entered the army in 1777, as a substitute for his father, who was unable to serve. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. She was married to Chandler Judd Nettleton, March 22, 1840, at Waterbury, Connecticut. One son survives her.

MRS. REBECCA PALMER RAY, "Real Daughter," Jewett City Chapter, Connecticut, died June 10, 1909, at Scotland, Connecticut. She was a descendant of Walter Palmer, one of the founders of Stonington, through Benjamin Palmer, the Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted at the age of twenty-one. She was born in Voluntown, Connecticut, July 5, 1825; married Henry C. Clay, of Norwich; in 1896, they celebrated their golden wedding. She became a member of the chapter in 1897, and received the gold spoon of the National Society.

BEULAH BROWN TAYLOR, charter member of the Charity Stille Langstaff Chapter, Fulton, Missouri, died May 16, 1909. To lose such a noble and useful Daughter, it is with deep regret that our chapter records its first member entered into rest.

BOOK NOTES

The year book of Waucoma Chapter, Waucoma, Iowa, is pleasing and attractive. We note particularly at each meeting the roll call is a unique feature—a patriotic sentiment, a quotation from Franklin, a parliamentary rule, a quotation on spring, a maxim of Washington, a proverb, an original rhyme, a quotation from the Declaration of Independence, items of interest, some public work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The year book of the Hetuck Chapter, Newark, Ohio, appears in buff, the colonial color. The names of the Revolutionary ancestors of the members of the chapter are given, making it a book of reference for all Daughters. Their motto for their annual business meeting is as follows:

"You'll take it all calmly; we want you to see
What a peaceable fight such a contest can be;
And of one thing be certain, however it ends,
You'll find that our votes have elected your friends."

Mrs. Free L. Paine, organizer of the De Shon Chapter, Boone, Iowa, presented a beautiful picture of Florence Nightingale to the nurses' quarters in Moore hospital. She believes that a picture of this noble woman should be a part of the equipment of every home for nurses. The picture has been in Mrs. Paine's family since 1855. It was engraved while Florence Nightingale was in Constantinople.

Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Pittsburg, Pa., is Chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education. For ten years she has been Regent of the Pittsburg Chapter, giving her time and strength that the children of Pittsburg might have the best public play grounds in the country. She urges that women endeavor to establish play grounds in our cities and larger towns.

The Daughters of the State of Washington are to be congratulated on the wonderful success of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The eastern states may well take notice.



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(Annie Isabella.)
- South Dakota, ...
- Tennessee, MRS. WILLIAM G. SPENCER, 509 Stevenson Ave., Nashville.
(Louise McCrory.)
MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
- Texas, MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, 1416 Franklin Ave., Houston.
(Ella Hutchins.)
MRS. HULING PARKER ROBERTSON, 404 N. 9th St., Temple.
(Mary Gatlin Cooke.)
- Utah, MRS. MARY FERRY ALLEN, Park City.
- Vermont, MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham. ✓
(Anne E. Bascom.)
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEV, Brattleboro.
(Florence Gray.)
- Virginia, MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke. O
(Alice Peyton Terry.)
MRS. WILLIAM W. HARPER, "Peliso," Orange.
(Anne Williams Hill.)
- Washington, MRS. DAVID A. GOVE, 1115 23d Ave., north, Seattle.
(Eva Wead.)
MRS. ALBERT J. TRUMBULL, 1242 16th Ave., north, Seattle.
(Nellie F. Newton.)
- West Virginia, .. MRS. R. H. EDMONDSON, 487 High St., Morgantown.
(Harriet Frances Codwise.)
MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.
(Jennie Nordeck.)
- Wisconsin, MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN FETHERS, 605 St. Lawrence Ave.,
(Frances Conkey.) Janesville.
MRS. E. H. VAN OSTRAND, 405 Clermont Ave., Antigo.
(Mattie Culver.)
- Wyoming, MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 E. 18th St., Cheyenne.
(Emily A.)
MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
(Ida Harris.)

HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

Honorary Presidents General

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS MRS. DONALD MCLEAN.

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893.	MRS. A. C. GEER, 1896.
MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894.	MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.	MRS. JULIA K. HOGG, 1905.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MISS MARY DESHA, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.	

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General," at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is one dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances to whomsoever sent should be by a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted, this amount will be returned.

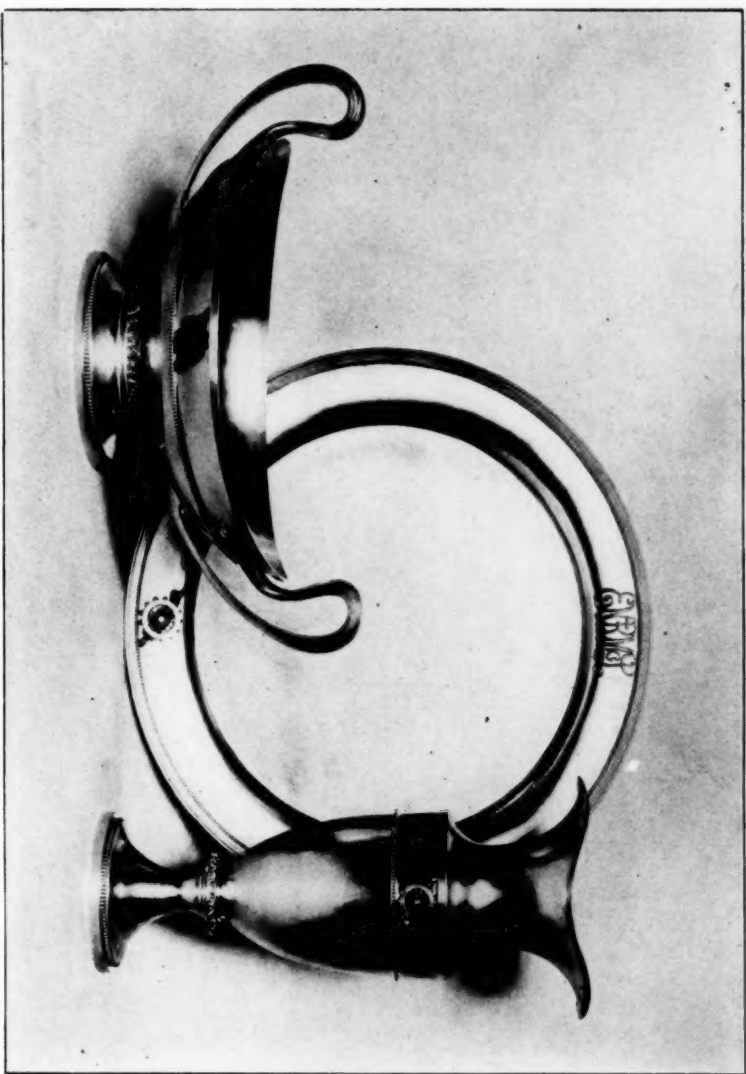
At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of address and list of officers.'"

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

The first step in becoming a member is to find out what the requirements are. This can be done by contacting the organization or by looking at its constitution. Once you know the requirements, you can decide if you are qualified to become a member. If you are, you can then apply for membership. This usually involves filling out a form and paying a fee. After you have applied, you will usually be asked to wait for a while before you are accepted. This is because the organization needs to make sure that you are a good fit for its goals and values. Once you have been accepted, you will usually be asked to attend a meeting or two before you are officially a member. This is because the organization needs to make sure that you understand its rules and regulations. Once you have completed these steps, you will be a member of the organization and will be able to participate in its activities.

There are many reasons why you might want to become a member of an organization. For example, you might want to be part of a group that is working to achieve a common goal. Or you might want to be part of a group that is providing a service to the community. Whatever your reason, becoming a member can be a great way to make a difference in the world. It can also be a great way to meet new people and learn new things. So if you are interested in becoming a member, don't hesitate to take the first step. You will be glad you did.



Silver presented to Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, by Daughters of the American Revolution.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Continued)

Washington, D. C.
April 19th to 24th, 1909

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Continued)

Washington, D.C.
April 1901 to 1902, 1903

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION, 11 O'CLOCK, APRIL 21, 1909.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will be in order. The Chair presents to you our Chaplain General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Noble, read a part of the 145th Psalm, and offered the following prayer:

O God, our heavenly Father, we thank Thee that Thou hast watched over us, during the darkness and helplessness of the past night and hast brought us to the light of another day. Grant, we pray Thee, that, as the darkness of the night covered the earth, so thy mercy may cover our sins, and may the sun of righteousness arise in our souls, driving out every doubt and fear and making us children of the light. Help us to remember that the kingdom of heaven is within us, and unless we find the golden streets and the gates of pearl in our own souls, we shall never find them at all. May we strive to be all-glorious within, as becomes the Daughters of a Heavenly King, and may the consciousness of this high relationship make us live with dignity and grace, and save us from doing anything mean or unworthy.

And now, we beseech Thee, let Thy blessing rest like a benediction upon every Daughter in this Congress. In the excitement of the preparations that are being made for the work of the morrow, may they seek the things that make for peace. Laying aside all malice and all bitterness, may they be kind, one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us. All these mercies we ask in the name of Thy dear Son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace. Amen.

All united in the Lord's prayer.

MR. FOSTER. Ladies, our song this morning is a new flag song—"Your Flag, My Flag." It was written by Miss Grace Updegraff-Bergen, and dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented through the Dubuque, Iowa, Chapter and to be rendered by the regent of that chapter, Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis.

(The flag song was sung by Mrs. Heustis, who received great applause.)

MRS. HARDY. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

MRS. HARDY. Madam President General, last night I received a note from the State Regent—

(Cries of "We cannot hear.")

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house is in order, ladies.

MRS. HARDY (continuing). Last night I received a note from the State Regent of Kentucky, reminding me that Kentucky, at its State meeting, had voted to present you with some flowers and had bought the flowers and that when they made their report the flowers would be presented; that if they were not presented at that time, the flowers would be dead. They thought, in Kentucky, that as I am a charter member of the New York City Chapter, and have always loved you dearly, that you would, maybe, do something for me, so I wrote you a little note. The roll was called, and I answered it four times, but was not recognized; and, Madam President General, the flowers are dead, and Kentucky will have to buy some more when the new business comes on, or when the old business is revived; I don't know when. But, Madam President General, Kentucky above all wishes to say that though the flowers are dead, her love is not dead, and that love always makes us know that your rulings are just, and if you ruled against us, it was the right thing to do. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are so thankful to have you realize the splendid characteristics of Kentucky in this Vice-President General, and give her this full measure of applause. I thank you for it for her. [Applause.]

I wish, too, to thank her for the confidence in me which she has expressed. She has told you exactly the situation. She wrote last night and asked me if Kentucky might present its State report at the first roll call, and present the President General with flowers. Of course, there was every reason I should wish her to do so; she is my personal friend, and I love Kentucky—she was a charter member of the chapter of which I was regent, and naturally, the President General wished the flowers. But I conceive it to be my duty, when I am in the chair and the house passes a resolution, to work under that resolution. I find that it is the only fair and just thing, and I give impartial judgment to those who are near to me—but I hope you are *all* near to me, everybody. [Prolonged applause.]

And now that it has been mentioned, you know I said yesterday I always find that clearing the atmosphere of a few clouds brings sunshine for everybody. We want it to-day, here, as well as outside—but I feel quite certain, we can command it here. I wish our Official Reader to say a word so that you may understand just how close she and I are feeling to-day.

THE OFFICIAL READER (Miss Richards). *Madam President General and Ladies of this Congress—*

(Cries of "Louder, louder.")

THE OFFICIAL READER (continuing). I will speak louder if you will

listen; I want everybody to hear what I am going to say. Before the Congress was called to order, I asked the President General if she would accord me special privilege and she was glad to do it. We are as one in this. An unfortunate occurrence transpired at last evening's session, and as this mistake was mine entirely in calling the roll, and as I was wholly responsible for a most awkward and embarrassing situation, alike to the President General, to the State Regent from New York, and to myself, and as my fault in the matter was not and does not yet seem to be clearly understood by this Congress, I wish to state my part in the case fully and clearly, in order that you may place the responsibility for this awkward situation exactly where it belongs—namely, on my shoulders, and mine alone. [Applause.]

As will be recalled by those who were present at last evening's session, it was agreed at the beginning of the session by a vote of the Congress that when the time came to call the roll for the State Regents' reports, those State Regents who first responded in the room should be first heard. As your Official Reader, under the instructions of our President General, I proceeded to call the roll and to check it as accurately as I possibly could upon the roll call that I now hold in my hand. As the roll call proceeded, my attention was called to the fact that I had inadvertently overlooked one or two States. I believe one was Alabama and another Minnesota, and as it was clear that those State Regents had answered from their places at the time and I had not heard it, the President General recognized them and allowed them to submit their reports. As has already been said by the Vice-President General of Kentucky, Kentucky was one of those who suffered by reason of the rule, but she bowed gracefully to the ruling made in the magnanimous way which you have all heard. [Applause.]

Proceeding with my explanation, I would say that having made two or three other mistakes of that kind later in the evening, my attention was drawn to the fact by some of the people on this stage, not members of the Congress, so everybody is exonerated in the Eighteenth Continental Congress, but myself, for the blunder I committed. You know Tallyrand said that a blunder is worse than a crime; so I stand before you, ladies, as being worse than a criminal because I have made a blunder. So having been sure that the name of New York had been passed on the list and that the State Regent from New York had been sitting in the hall the entire evening and I had not heard her respond, though of course she did not know that there was such a ruling, some one said to me—but I am not going into who said it—I take this entire responsibility for the blunder upon myself, but assuming that I had overlooked calling New York, and had not heard her, and did not even know where she was sitting, and having called North Carolina, I said to the President General, *solo voce*, in the midst of the singing: "I find that I have omitted the name of New York." I stepped forward and on my own responsibility called New York, trying only to do justice to the states as I thought it was

my duty to do, having been informed by reliable witnesses that the State Regent of New York had been sitting in her seat the whole evening and I did not know it. I plunged the State Regent of New York, the President General of this Society, and your Congress into a most embarrassing situation. The President General, in order to maintain the ruling which she had been maintaining consistently, was obliged to decline to make an exception. The State Regent of New York was put in the position of mounting the platform, thinking it was within her rights, because I, the Official Reader, had called her name. Ladies, the blame is entirely upon me. In closing, I wish to say that I do not think it is necessary for me to assure those who know me—and those who don't know me perhaps will know me better some day—that there could not have been any occult, ulterior or tricky motive in anything I did. [Cries of "No, no." Applause.]

But in closing, I feel that I should personally apologize to both the President General and to the State Regent from New York for having, by my blunder, involved them both in such an embarrassing situation. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no further embarrassment. The womanly and frank manner in which Miss Richards wrote me this morning and called upon me for permission to make this statement, made me feel nearer to her than I have, perhaps, for a long time—since we were young members on this floor. I am very much pleased that she has said this in order to clear the situation, and at the same time, I would say that she is entirely acquitted of the "crime" of the blunder. We understand the situation. You who know me know that I never willingly commit an injustice or a discourtesy. [Great applause.]

We will listen to the minutes of yesterday. The Recording Secretary General, Miss Pierce.

(The minutes were then read by the Recording Secretary General.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the minutes of yesterday. If there are any corrections the Chair will hear them. If not, the minutes will stand accepted as read.

MRS. BALLINGER. The minutes were not quite as full as they might have been. They do not record all that took place, but as far as they go, I think they are about correct. [Laughter and applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house is greatly appreciative of the approbation, but the Chair would ask that the house does not break into applause, in this way, because it only delays business. If there are no corrections in the minutes they stand approved as read.

MISS BENNING. I was listening very carefully, but I did not quite hear what the Recording Secretary General said about accepting the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. I just want to get that straight.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was accepted, without the recommendations, for no report of national officer is accepted with its recommendations.

MISS BENNING. Thank you, Madam President General.

MRS. STORY. I rise to a question of privilege.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the question.

MRS. STORY. Madam President General, the State Regent of New York understands that during her unavoidable absence from the Congress an apology was offered for the proceedings of last evening and she wishes to state that she receives that apology with all friendliness and is only too glad to accede to the proposition presented. [Great applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean the apology from Miss Richards?

MRS. STORY. Yes, Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL (to the house). I told you we could command sunshine. "Everybody is happy." [Great applause.]

The Chair will state that of course the State Regent of New York alludes to the apology from the Official Reader; the Chair does not apologize for the correct ruling, of course. The whole atmosphere is cleared up, and we will now listen to the minutes of yesterday evening's session.

(The minutes of the evening session of April 20 were then read by the Recording Secretary General.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the minutes. If there are no corrections, they will stand approved as read.

A MEMBER, from Arkansas. Arkansas was omitted from the minutes.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The Arkanaas report was handed in to be printed. I beg your pardon.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was handed in to be printed. The Chair remembers. We are glad you called attention to it; we cannot afford to miss anything from Arkansas.

The minutes stand approved as read if I hear no further objections. They stand approved.

MRS. RISING. Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you speaking to the minutes?

MRS. RISING. I would like to record that being down here last night at the opening of the meeting, I heard the roll call of regents but inadvertently Minnesota was not called.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very sorry, Mrs. Rising. Miss Richards, as she explained, was keeping official tally and did not hear Minnesota.

MISS RICHARDS. That was another that I heard of at the close, but as I said, I did not hear. I beg Minnesota's pardon. It seems to be my day for begging pardons.

MRS. MURPHY, Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, is recognized.

MRS. MURPHY. Madam President General, I wish simply to make a

resolution—I will have it written for you in a moment—that the door be kept closed during the speaking.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that seconded? (Seconded.) It is moved and seconded that during the speaking all doors be closed and only opened between the addresses. (Motion put and carried.)

MRS. SMOOT. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Vice-President General from Virginia rises to a question of privilege. State your question, Madam.

MRS. SMOOT. Madam President General and members of the Congress, I rise to a point of privilege. I want to extend an invitation to you this morning.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are recognized. [Laughter.]

MRS. SMOOT. You have seen in your program that for Friday afternoon the chairman has arranged for the "Daughters" to attend, earlier than usual, the unveiling of the memorial tablet in Alexandria, Virginia. I would like to read you, at this time, a little description of the tablet.

(Mrs. Smoot then read the description referred to, as follows:)

This tablet is a memorial to the pallbearers of George Washington, who were all Revolutionary soldiers. It is of bronze, is three feet six inches by two and one-half inches, designed and cast by James E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, and while handsome in the extreme, is simple and chaste in design, thus being in perfect harmony with the old church on whose walls it will rest. The inscription reads:

In memory of the Honorary Pallbearers
of
General George Washington.
Fellow Townsmen Brother Masons
Trusted Friends Comrades
In the Cause of American Independence:
Col. Charles Simms Col. George Gilpin
Col. Dennis Ramsey Col. Philip Marsteller
Col. William Payne Col. Charles Little.
In memory also of the Lieutenants
William Moss Laurence Hooff
James Turner, Jr. George Wise
Of the 106th Regiment of the Virginia Militia
Who bore his body to the Tomb
December 16th, 1799.
Erected by the Mt. Vernon Chapter National Society
Daughters of the American
Revolution of Alexandria, Virginia.
In 1909.

The unveiling will be by the hands of two of the most youthful of these descendants—little Miss Margaret Douglas Reese and Master John

Caille Scott. I have the honor to announce that the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, will make an address on this occasion. We hope that every member of this Congress will attend. We assure you a warm welcome upon Virginia soil, in General Washington's native town, and under the eaves of the church where he worshipped.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure that this house desires to express its appreciation of this invitation.

MRS. HICKOX, of Illinois. *I move that the invitation be accepted.* I should be very much pleased to accept.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hickox moves that the invitation be accepted. It is seconded. (Motion put and affirmative vote taken.) I could hardly put a negative to such a charming invitation.

Now, remember, the rule is that all motions must be made in writing with the seconds upon them.

We are about to take up the regular business of the morning and I would call for the reports of the standing committees, beginning with the report of that very important committee, the Children of the Republic, Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman.

MRS. MURPHY. *Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress:* I am here to give you the fourth annual report of the National Committee of the Children of the Republic, United States of America. I have no manuscript this morning, but I will endeavor in a very few words, and as quickly as possible, to give you the present status of this great and valuable branch of your work.

Since last year twenty-five new clubs of the Children of the Republic, United States of America, have been formed and we now have over forty in the United States. We have in the State of New Hampshire a state committee on the Children of the Republic; also in Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, in Missouri and in Iowa. We have had such committees in other states, but they have seemed to be somewhat inoperative. I regret to say that notwithstanding all the desire and effort of your chairman, the committee has been unable as yet to awaken the interest that we hoped for in the great Atlantic cities of Boston, New York and Baltimore, but at the same time, I am glad to tell you, and most proud to say, that the great cities of Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Sandusky, and the great State of New Hampshire have begun this work. I regret to say that that fine little old Colonial State of New Hampshire is the only one of the dear New England States that has taken up this great work. However, I am very happy to say that in November there was made a Children of the Republic Club by the State Regent, and it was called the John Stark Club, in honor of the battle of Bennington, at Rumford School, in Concord, and that little club has been doing fine work, and, although so young, has made a patriotic program for Memorial Day and has invited its Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, the Rumford Chapter, to be its guest on that day. The school has given it the privilege of raising the flag to the pole every morning. It is

doing great work. In a little town called Easton—I say little, but I don't know—but in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, there has been formed a club under the George Taylor Chapter, and that club has the unique privilege of holding its meetings in the house of the signer of the Declaration of Independence for which it was named.

In Philadelphia a club has recently been formed by Mrs. Ball, a member of that chapter, composed entirely of Italian boys, and these little Italians have called their club the "America" Club, doubtless in honor of Americus Vespucius. That club in Philadelphia has been taught the reason and when and where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the principles which it involved. It has also been taught a good many other American things, and is doing good work, although so young. In this great city of the District of Columbia, Washington, you have two beautiful clubs, one called the Paul Revere, and another, all of Italians, called the Christopher Columbus Club. I cannot give you names, it takes too long, but there are dear and faithful women here who are working energetically along this line. The State Chairman says in her report: "No undertaking of the Daughters of the American Revolution is of greater value. I am so impressed with its broad object and the principles it establishes that I have constantly with me this thought: 'How can I—what shall I do—to awaken the proper interest in the District "Daughters" on this subject?' " This Paul Revere Club is doing fine work in the way of debating on very valuable subjects. I wish I could tell them to you, but I cannot. The president of the club took a prize offered by the State Vice-Regent, a beautiful silk American flag, for the best essay on citizenship. The second prize was a beautiful medal, offered by the State Chairman.

The little Italian club had a very amusing incident which I think I will tell you. One of the ladies was trying to find out how much these little Italian brothers knew about the President of the United States. She had pictures there to show them of these Presidents and tried to find out if they knew their names and the States from which they came. The little boys had a very hazy idea of Washington and Lincoln and they knew nothing about the other Presidents until they saw a picture of our own late ex-President, and then they all cried out "Teddy Roosevelt." When asked from what State he came, there was a dead silence for a few moments, when one boy called out, "I know; from Africa." [Laughter.] Now, you see if our little Italian brothers do not know where "Teddy" came from, how are they to know where our "Bill" came from—and that would not suit the Ohio delegation. [Laughter and applause.]

These clubs ought to be of great interest to all the ladies of the District. They are fine and doing fine work.

In Pittsburg, under that great splendid organizer, the regent of Pittsburg Chapter, a club has recently been formed called the John Charles Forbes Club. It is in connection with the ball grounds and naturally it consists of boys very much addicted to the street, but, as she says, still

worth saving, and that club is now in the hands of a man who, to use a slang expression, is to sort of lick it into shape with military drill, and then I guess it will get parliamentary drill. In the same district, a very devoted worker in the Carnegie Library who has already had two clubs in three years, has formed two new ones and now has four under her own direction. Her old clubs are called the Francis Scott Key Club and the William Penn Club, and they are doing very good work in the way of debates. One of the new clubs is called the Daniel Boone Club and is composed principally of Welsh and German and is greatly addicted to songs and story-telling. The second club is composed of Slav boys. Here is exactly what we are after, our little foreign brothers, the Slavs, who know nothing of the United States, of our government, our history or our traditions. This lady is trying to give it to them, and they are most interested, and take the matter very seriously. At first they made the mistake of calling themselves the William Pitt Club, but after they had been told the history of William Pitt, they came to the conclusion that he could not have been an American, and that therefore they had done wrong, and now they have changed the name to the Ethan Allen Club. Mrs. Smith writes me that the Slavs are a very lovely people. They are so afraid of interrupting a speaker, they might with their smiles, that they all sit during a speech to them with their heads turned to one side like this (indicating), away from the speaker. That is Slav courtesy.

Now we come to Missouri. In Missouri there are five clubs, in St. Joseph, Kirksville and St. Louis. In Kirksville, although a small place, they are doing a great deal of work in American history. The St. Louis Chapter has two clubs, one of which has called itself the American Eagle Club, a very good name, and is doing very fine work in the way of civic matters, offering its aid to the city authorities for cleaning up the city and being noticed by the newspapers to their great gratification. Ten of these boys on Memorial Day went out to the cemetery to decorate the Revolutionary graves. All these things tend to make boys patriots. There is another club there that calls itself the Young America Club, and that club is giving to debating. One other club under the Laclede Chapter, whose representative is here, I think, is doing very good work. I am not quite sure, but I think it is rather inclined to military exercises.

In Iowa, the State Chairman has begun the work there with great vigor and two clubs are being formed, one in Humboldt and one in Marshalltown.

That leads us to the Great Lake City of Chicago. You know, ladies, Chicago always does everything in a very great big way, so within fourteen months, Chicago has opened fourteen clubs, and they have splendid names and have been doing fine work, and I wish I had time to tell you, but I have not. I only know that each club has been taught the history and the life of the hero for which it was named, and have Washington and Lincoln and many other fine names. I wish I had time to tell you.

There is a new club formed at Oak Park, just outside of Chicago. It has not yet begun its work, but it is organized, and I think that makes fifteen clubs.

That brings us back to the home of this movement—Ohio. Cleveland has two fine clubs, one the Washington Branch and the other the Lincoln Branch. They have clubrooms of their own full of magazines, books, and things to amuse themselves with, and from seven to eight boys are allowed to play and enjoy themselves. From eight to nine they have a business meeting in which discussions take place, debates on civil government, state government, etc., and once in awhile they have speeches made to them by people from the outside. There is a very nice club at Sandusky. I was very sorry for the little Sandusky boys, for they were so anxious to call themselves the Oliver Hazard Perry Club, but that old comrade, Cincinnati, had already formed a club and called it by that name. I felt very sorry for them, but they showed their grit and retired gracefully, just as the ladies have done this morning from an embarrassing situation, and concluded to call themselves the Captain Lawrence Club, for the flag officer of Commodore Perry; and he is the man who, in the middle of the battle, said: "Don't give up the ship." So this little club has adopted that for its motto. There is another club in Cincinnati I helped to organize. I won't say anything about the old Cincinnati clubs, but we have two new ones there. That makes three new ones this year in Ohio. They are doing very good work in the lines of everything that is patriotic, and everything that helps them to be good boys. I will only tell one incident about them. We had two years ago formed the boys' graduate club, called the Sons of the Republic. It was formed out of the older boys of these clubs. These boys were getting along toward manhood—we had had them for eight years. They were getting to be seventeen or eighteen or nineteen, and we began lately to see that they were a little tired of "petticoat government" and began to act the man, so after a long effort we have at last just succeeded in inducing the Sons of the American Revolution to adopt that club. They have done so and have appointed a committee to take charge of it and finance it and take care of it. Now, the problem is, will it grow better under the men than it did under the women. I hope everything for that movement, not only for the boys, but for the Sons of the American Revolution themselves. It will do them a lot of good to do something else besides giving banquets. [Cries of "Good" and applause.] This, ladies, concludes my categorical sketch of the conditions. I only wish to say that the printed report which will be given to the Secretary and which will be put in the minutes of this Congress and in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is teeming with incidents that I cannot tell you. It will tell the names of all the ladies who worked so hard in this movement, and will tell you many things that will interest you. I therefore beg every delegate here and especially every chapter regent to read carefully that report on the Children of the Republic, and have as much of it read to her chapter as she can. It will not only

inform you more of this great work of your association, but probably will inspire some others to begin it. Remember, dear ladies, what could be done if we were all united in it.

In conclusion—I am going to conclude, ladies; I am not going to talk to you all day—in conclusion, I hope that this Congress will order an appropriation for the use of this committee, as its work is becoming so extended, that we need not \$100, but \$200, this year. [Applause.] I would like to ask, as I have tried to be brief this morning, that the house will give me the courtesy of five or six minutes for my vice-chairman to make a supplement to my report.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Murphy's splendid report is before you; what is your pleasure?

A MEMBER, from Pennsylvania. *I move that it be accepted.* (Seconded.)

THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, N. S. D. A. R., ON "CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC," U. S. A.

Another year has passed with its joys, discouragements, mistakes and its successes. Your committee feels, however, that the successes predominate—for despite mistakes, the work grows. During the past year twenty-six new clubs of Children of the Republic have been organized, making now in all forty-three clubs in the United States. One of these is in far Colonial New Hampshire—we regret to say thus far the only one formed in New England; one in eastern Pennsylvania, which meets in the home of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Taylor; one in Philadelphia, two in Homestead, Pennsylvania; two in Pittsburg, two in Iowa, fourteen in Chicago, three in Ohio. This showing gives great encouragement, and makes your committee feel that perhaps the period of doubt and discouragement is passing away and the era of certain existence is arriving. This work has been so often explained, both in our Congress, state conference and chapter meetings, that your committee feels it is fairly well understood, both by those who hear the report and those who read the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, that its object is the Americanizing of our little foreign brothers, and to develop them into good citizens with a high sense of civic honor.

The methods by which this is accomplished are various and are left greatly to the judgment of the "Daughters" directing the clubs. The reports of the several State Chairmen are full of interesting details of the work of the clubs, and the names of the special "Daughters" engaged in the work. They are appended to this report in full and are recommended to the special attention of all Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY,

Chairman National Committee on Children of the Republic, U. S. A.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman National Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Children of the Republic. My dear Mrs. Murphy: It gives me much pleasure to report that a club of the Children of the Republic was formed among the older boys connected with the Rumford School, in Concord, November 4, 1908, with twenty-eight members. They have chosen the name "John Stark," the hero of Bennington, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and are thoroughly interested in the organization. One of the duties assigned them by the principal of the school is the raising and lowering of the flag on the pole on the school grounds. At their February meeting, the roll call was quotations from Washington or Lincoln, followed by regular business and voting on new members. This subject was proposed for discussion, "What the Club Can Do for Improvement in Any Way." The boys are now planning to arrange a patriotic program for Memorial Day, and invite Rumford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be present as their guests.

At our State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, last October, the Committee on Children of the Republic presented a report, and again brought the objects of the society to the notice of members in attendance. Many of our chapters, however, do not feel that conditions with them are favorable for such an organization, but we have encouragement that in addition to the club in Concord, there may be one or two formed later under the auspices of other chapters in the state. Very truly yours, FANNY E. MINOT, *State Chairman, Children of the Republic.*

CONCORD, N. H., March 23, 1909

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman National Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Children of the Republic. Dear Madam: As I review the work of the year, I have much of merit and encouragement to report. It has been and still is arduous, owing to the fact that the committee finds it most difficult to secure helpers to assist in the work of the two clubs that were formed one year ago and which have increased in membership until the Paul Revere Club now numbers forty-eight, and the Christopher Columbus forty.

At the first committee meeting held in October, Mrs. Drury C. Ludlow, regent Potomac Chapter, was elected recording secretary; Mrs. Albert J. Gore, regent Molly Pitcher Chapter, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. W. R. Lowe, regent Continental Chapter, treasurer.

A number of enthusiastic committee meetings were held, which terminated in a call by the State Regent of a patriotic meeting, at which the committee secured from the District chapters financial aid to carry on the work this year. We are very grateful for this support, as without it we could not have continued the splendid beginning of last year,

and since we have gotten to work again, the results have been most encouraging. What we need now are organizers and workers. Never was a more important movement undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I am so impressed with the purpose and with the opportunities that are before us for the betterment of humanity, that as I get deeper into this work I have constantly with me this thought: "What shall I do and how can I arouse the interest that should be given to this movement by every Daughter in the District of Columbia?"

Through Mrs. Mussey, the chairman presented a request to the board of education for permission to use the Arthur school building, which was granted. Their co-operation has been most advantageous and has been a great step in the furtherance of the movement and in the success of our Italian club, which meets every Saturday at 10 a. m., the average attendance being twenty-two.

Mrs. Windom, of the Mary Washington Chapter, as Director, has worked assiduously. She has felt the need of assistance. Every club should have at least three in addition to those who come to talk or lecture, so that in case of absence from illness or other cause, the Director will not find herself alone. This is especially true of this club, composed as it is of foreign children who have not the best of discipline at home. Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. McLennan and Mrs. De Reimer have given very instructive talks.

Pictures of the presidents of the United States were shown the boys by Mrs. De Reimer, who asked them to tell the name of the president, and the State he came from. A few knew Washington and Lincoln, of course all shouted "President Roosevelt" but when asked what State he came from, death-like stillness prevailed, when presently one little urchin raising his hand, cried out, "from Africa."

This club presents such a field for work. They seem to be so interested and eager to hear the things we tell them. Not one boy in this class has seen Arlington or Mt. Vernon, or even knows what they stand for in American history. Neither do they know anything about the wonderful statues that adorn our city. Think of what it means to teach these boys. We are hoping to take both clubs to Arlington on Memorial Day. It gives me great pleasure to tell you of the work of Paul Revere Club. The boys are wide awake, some of them unusually bright.

Mrs. Mattingly, Regent American Chapter, is Director, and has been successful in interesting them. Under the head of Personal Honor, the club has taken part in debates on the value of "the written and spoken word"; "Lost and Found Articles"; "Moral and Lawful Obligations of Minors," etc. A Lincoln Memorial meeting was carried on with dignity, a number of boys relating incidents in his life. The President, Master Scott, reciting the Gettysburg address, and Wm. Mattingly, Secretary, sang Lincoln's favorite hymn, "If you cannot on the

Ocean, sail among the swiftest fleet." All are interested and excellent work has been done in this club.

Mrs. Mattingly has been ably assisted by Mrs. Lowe, the Treasurer, Miss Lloyd, and Mrs. Beck.

The National Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Smallwood, has given two instructive talks.

On Flag Day, both clubs assisted in the exercises at North Capitol Street playground. The flag was presented by Constitution Chapter, and the presentation was in charge of the Regent, assisted by members of the chapter. The flag was raised to the top of the staff by Edward Didota, President, and Ralph Mecurio, Secretary of the Christopher Columbus Club. As the colors went up, two marine buglers sounded a salute and the children and adults cheered. The Paul Revere Club gave the salute, and allegiance to the Flag. A silk American flag, the gift of Mrs. Smallwood for the best essay on American citizenship, was won by Burchea Clements, President Paul Revere Club. The second prize, a silver medal given by Mrs. Lewis, was presented to Guy Habercomb, color-bearer of the club.

I cannot close this report without speaking of the musical talent found among our boys. We have a little seven year old, Itallo Botatzi, who plays the mandolin; his cousin Edward, the guitar, and two others who play and sing so well that we were proud to present them at a "Colonial Tea" recently given by the chapter of which your Chairman is Regent. In picturesque costume of their native country, they added greatly to the affectiveness of the scene. Miss Emma Woodbury, of Martha Washington Chapter has been untiring in her efforts to keep up the interest of these children. Your Chairman has attended faithfully the meetings of these clubs, and worked seriously to create interest and extend the work.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. LEWIS,
(MRS. MORGAN D. LEWIS.)
Chairman C. R. D. C. D. A. R.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA,
4010 Pine St.,
March 5, 1909.

MY DEAR MRS. MURPHY:

After considerable effort the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution organized a C. R. U. S. A. Club, called "America" among the Italians.

Our club is composed of small boys from 9 to 13 years old, it is not as large a club as we could wish, but those we have are well worth having and trying to teach them. That good citizenship and true

patriotism is not only the man behind the gun, but truth, honesty and self control are the important things. They have learned where and when the Declaration of Independence was signed and its two great political principles, also we have observed Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays and their lessons. Each patriotic occasion will be observed. Our meetings are of necessity held in the afternoons, which prevents our having the older boys. I know by experience (from my own children) the lessons learned early in life are the lasting ones, and we hope we have made some impression on our little Italians. We were anxious to have our club well started by November, 1908 and in working order before Mrs. Ogden's term of office expired (January 1, 1909) as she had declined re-election; I am glad to tell you we succeeded. I have the pleasure of being Director and sincerely hope the club may continue for years. My committee of seven are as interested as I am.

Very truly yours,

MAGGIE D. BALL,
(MRS. GEO. M.)

Pittsburg.

Under the direction of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, one club has been formed in a Social Settlement of Pittsburgh, called the General John Forbes Club, Children of the Republic, U. S. A. Eighteen members are enrolled and meet one evening of each week.

Homestead.

Another year has passed away, and with it our joys and our sorrows, our successes and mistakes.

It is a pleasure to look back over the past because our sorrows are dimmed and our joys seem to increase, while our mistakes are blotted out by kindly memory and our success largely remains to give us fresh courage for better work another year.

It is delightful to report progress in the grand work of organizing boys into clubs which have for their aim good citizenship. This work is decidedly educational, for the final result of all of our schools and colleges is not only to make a selfish scholar and one fitted for a career, but also an intelligent and faithful citizen, who puts all his powers into the service of his country and mankind. In the last year I have organized two more clubs of the Children of the Republic. This makes four in all.

The Daniel Boone Club was organized with fourteen members, January 25, 1909. This club is composed entirely of Slavish boys and they seem to take the club most seriously. These boys were most anxious to have the name of Paul Revere for their club, as they were learning the poem, but when they heard that name was selected by another club, they decided on the name of Daniel Boone.

The Slav people, as a rule, are merry, simple hearted and enjoy

laughing, so in order not to disturb a speaker in the club these boys thoughtfully turn aside their heads. It is a most amusing sight, I assure you, to be present at one of their meetings and observe their methods of decorum and order. At each meeting I have a short talk on what constitutes a good citizen of the United States, and these boys are learning that there are traitors to their country in this day as well as in the time of Burr and Arnold.

The club officers are:

President,	Peter Fodor
Vice-President,	Thomas Needham
Secretary,	Joseph Graff
Color Bearer,	George Meyers

The second new club was organized February 4, 1909. The first name the boys selected was William Pitt for whom Pittsburgh was named. But as the boys studied the history of Pitt, they seemed to feel he was not sufficiently American, so now have decided on the name of Ethan Allen. The officers are:

President,	John Jones
Vice-President,	John Baird
Secretary,	Harry Lessig
Color Bearer,	Donald Hutson

The club President is the son of a keeper of what in "ye olden tymes" was called a tavern.

Nowadays in the spring a young kiddies' fancy strongly turns to thoughts of ball—base-ball. So this club are organizing a team and expect to vanquish all their foes. The Francis Scott Key Club of the Children of the Republic organized now over a year is composed largely of boys of Welsh and German parentage. These boys are most interesting and can tell a story or sing a song much better than some grown people. The officers are:

President,	Walter Giess
Vice-President,	Cowan Russell
Secretary,	Edward Miller
Color Bearer,	Edgar Jones

The oldest club, now about three years in existence is one of which I am proud. The membership is limited to twenty and is now full. The name of this club is William Penn. The boys have become quite skilled in the art of debating and have discussed many subjects. One of the memorable meetings was the one we held at Soho Bath Settlement House, about six weeks ago, for the benefit of the new General John Forbes Children of the Republic Club, organized by the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. At this time the boys discussed the merits of the Indian and colored man, and the question was raised as to which would make the better citizen. The

settlement boys of Soho had no sympathy for the negro and could scarcely remain silent when he was discussed.

The William Penn Club edit a paper for each meeting and have recently adopted some by-laws of their own framing which were a credit to their thought and intelligence. The officers are:

President,	George Hoover
Vice-President,	George Wolf
Secretary,	Clare Graham
Editor of paper,	Blaine Richmond
Assistant Editor,	Dwight Darsie

The different clubs meet every two weeks and usually at the homes of the members, and when no one can entertain in the home, we have a room in the library.

Respectfully submitted,

DAISY MARY SMITH.

MISSOURI.

REPORT OF THE "CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC."

In the broadening of the work done by the great body of the Daughters of the American Revolution, there was first evolved the "Children of the Revolution." Later has come the care of the alien child in the work of the "Children of the Republic."

Missouri, seldom behind, has taken up this fine work, and it gives me great pleasure to report a creditable year's work in six different directions.

St. Joseph Chapter, Mrs. Owen, Regent, and who has most of the time been the Director of the Saint Joseph Club, has the largest club. Her boys have numbered as many as thirty-six. They possess their own drum for their flag drill and it is evident the boys are catching the spirit of true Americanism from Mrs. Owen, who is proving a fine leader for them. She has been assisted by Mrs. Case.

In Kirksville, Miss Ringo and Mrs. Edith Campbell have a club of fifteen average attendance, studying American History. Very regular meetings were held there every two weeks, closing for the summer months.

The St. Louis Chapter, of St. Louis, took the initiative in this work and formed three clubs. The average attendance of two of these is about fourteen. Very active work has been done by these two clubs. The first was named George Washington Club, with Mrs. Robert Wilson, Director.

The second club called themselves the "American Eagle Club," Miss Mary Jewett, Director.

These boys have been made to tell stories of American history, talked of American wars, discussed what was good government, learned a flag poem to recite in unison, have their flag drills and salute,

have their scrap book, and have become much interested in bringing clippings of historical interest, or of noted men, to paste in this book. They have been taught to take their parts in the city's events. On Decoration Day, the Regent took ten boys to the National Cemetery to decorate the Revolutionary graves with small American flags. In watching the parade not one boy was found lacking in his salute to a single flag in the procession. It was a great day to these boys. In crossing the drill campus of Jefferson Barracks, one boy took his handkerchief and tied it upon his knee. Another soon tied his upon his head and all followed suit until they announced themselves a regiment of wounded soldiers just returning from the Revolutionary War, and indeed they looked it. The crowd became much interested in them.

On "Clean-Up-Day," inaugurated by the City Improvement League, these boys sent a document addressed, "To the Civic Improvement League and Mayor of St. Louis," saying, "We the undersigned do hereby commend Clean-Up-Day, and hold ourselves in readiness to assist in every way in our power." Signed by each boy, countersigned by the Regent, Mrs. J. W. Williamson.

The press mentioned the document, and the boys felt their importance.

On Washington's Birthday, they had a patriotic party, decorating with flags and pictures of Washington. Refreshments were served, the ice cream being tent-shaped, each having an American flag from the top. Tiny hatchets, filled with candy, were given, patriotic songs were sung, and the flag drill gone through with.

On Flag Day each boy promised to make the effort to have one flag at least displayed that would not have been without his efforts.

Each club elects a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Color-Bearer, and by vote chooses its own name. The procedure each afternoon is very much the same as the Daughters of the American Revolution ritual. The President calls to order, the Secretary reads the minutes of last meeting, and it is moved to accept them and voted upon, then roll call. The matter of dues was decided to be as a boy desired from a penny to five cents, when he chose. At the end of the year it was decided by vote to have a picnic with the amount in treasury, \$2.80. The expense of the clubs was kept up by St. Louis Chapter of Daughters.

A soldier from the armory has been secured as drill master by the influence of the Laclede Chapter of St. Louis, which shows the germ of interest in the Children of the Republic is working in that chapter, though they have not among their small number yet been able to carry on a club. An effort now will be made to give an entertainment to secure a graphophone to sing patriotic songs and tell historical stories; also to secure belts and caps for the military drill. This graphophone we hope to lend to other clubs throughout the state. I have written over fifty letters in the past year relative to this work, and will gladly

write further information and send literature of how to form club to any one desiring to do so. This work should not only be done among the children of foreigners but among American children until there is created a desire to join the "Children of the Revolution" and then their genealogy be searched out for them. It is found to be the case that the influence over these boys spreads unto the other members of their families.

I believe the work done in the "Children of the Republic" is to be the future cure of anarchism.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JAMES WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

Regent of St. Louis Chapter.

Chairman of State Committee, "Children of the Republic."

Member of National Committee, "Children of the Republic."

IOWA.

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY,

National Chairman Children of the Republic.

DEAR MADAM:

I beg to submit the following report.

A circular letter has been sent to thirty-nine Chapter Regents throughout the State of Iowa, several of whom have evinced much interest in the work of the Children of the Republic.

A boys' club is now being organized at Humboldt under the direction of Mrs. Robert Johnston, a member of our state committee.

Mrs. D. N. Hurd, Regent of Cedar Falls Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has asked me to be with them and their guests—the Black Hawk Chapter members—at their next meeting on April 10, to tell them more about the work and give an address.

The "John Paul Jones" Club was organized at Marshalltown, Iowa, under the auspices of the Marshalltown and Spinning Wheel Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, on February 5, 1909, with sixteen charter members. Since then regular meetings have been held. The boys are much interested, and are making splendid progress. We are taking parliamentary law and the business meetings are conducted entirely by the members. Patriotism, and all that tends to elevate and develop our boys into good and useful citizens, is our chief object.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNIE G. KIBBEY,

(Mrs. Wm. B.)

State Chairman Committee "Children of the Republic."

Chicago Chapter.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC, U. S. A.

The work has been conducted by the Committee on Patriotic Education of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This committee consists of Chairman and Secretary (Mrs. Jane P. Smith) and sixty members of the chapter. Fourteen clubs have been organized during the past 14 months, as follows:

Chicago branch, George Washington, Henry Booth House, organized February 22, 1908. 160 members, boys and girls. Mrs. Thomas White, Director; now limited to 30 boys, ages 12 to 15.

2. Commodore Barry. Working Boys' Home. Mrs. Levering Moore, Director, 30 boys, ages 12 to 21. Work carried on by Miss Clara Hoover, President of the National Society, Daughters of Veterans.

3. Israel Putnam. Bessemer Park. Mrs. J. G. Hale, Director; 180 boys and girls, ages 9 to 16.

4. John Paul Jones. Cornell Park. Miss F. Marion Kaufman, Director; 75 boys and girls.

5. Alexander Hamilton. Emanuel Baptist Church. Mrs. L. K. Torbet, Director, 30 boys, ages 12 to 15.

6. Frances Marion. Ogden Park. Mrs. E. E. Smith, Director; 80 boys and girls ages 9 to 15.

7. Gen. Sherman. Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Director. Sherman Park; 80 boys and girls, ages 9 to 15.

8. Lafayette. Mrs. I. C. Cope, Director; 75 boys, Seward Park.

9. Betsy Ross. Mrs. Thomas Green, Director; 75 girls, Seward Park.

10. Drummer Boy of the Crossing, South Chicago. Mrs. E. A. Roby, Director.

11. Girl's Branch, Drummer Boy of the Crossing. Mrs. E. A. Roby, Director.

12. Benjamin Franklin. Chicago Post Office. Mrs. G. E. MacGrew, Director. 250 boys, ages 16 to 21. Now discontinued on account of change of service at Post Office.

A club has also been organized at Hull House of 250 boys; Directors Mrs. N. W. Harris and Miss Jane Addams, work discontinued for the present. Also one at Hamilton Park, Director, Mrs. Frank L. Wean. Had to be discontinued for Winter.

The clubs have all studied the history of the flag, the life of the hero after whom they are named, the lives of Washington and Lincoln and the lives of foreigners who assisted in gaining our independence. The older boys have also taken up the study of civil government and all of the clubs have had debates on local questions.

During the holidays, funds were furnished for an entertainment for

each club. The month of February was known as "Hero Month." A set of slides were purchased, illustrating the lives of Washington and Lincoln and lectures were given at the different clubs at which the parents and friends were invited and in most cases the audience numbered between three and four hundred.

Each club has been given a large flag to use for Flag Ritual and small flags for drill work. Each member has received a membership button, a copy of the constitution of the Children of the Republic, the flag ritual, the Star-Spangled Banner and America.

Respectfully submitted,

D. J. KAUFMAN,
Chairman.

OHIO.

MY DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN:

We have the honor to present the following report of the work of the Children of the Republic in Ohio. In spite of a few minor discouragements, the work, on the whole, is progressing encouragingly, several new clubs are in the process of forming, and most of the chapters are realizing the importance of training the American citizen of to-morrow, in this simple manner.

Cleveland.—The Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, is conducting their two clubs along the usual lines. One, the Washington Branch, Young Men of the Republic, is composed of boys from 14 years and up; the second, the Lincoln Branch, Children of the Republic of boys under 14. Both of these clubs meet once a week in the Brownell school, where they have a regular club room. The club is fitted out with games furnished by the Daughters of the American Revolution. From 7 to 8, the members enjoy the games, and from 8 to 9 a business session, during which time the club receives their instruction in Parliamentary drill, or in the discussions or debating of some civic question, supplemented by instructions as to the organization of municipal government of Ohio cities. The clubs together have a membership of 80 and a long waiting list. They celebrate all the National holidays, on which occasions the Daughters of the American Revolution turn out in full force. About once a month some citizen is invited to speak to the boys after the regular meeting.

Columbus.—The club formed last year by the Columbus Chapter, in one of the settlements of that city, was dissolved, owing to a change in the head resident and the temporary closing of the home, but another club is now being formed, and under the wise guidance of a university student, bids fair to be a permanent success.

Lima.—The Anthony Wayne Club, of Lima, has also had its vicissitudes. It was formed last year at the Orphan's Home, but most of the time was spent in electing and initiating new officers, as our "Children of the Republic," proved so attractive that the officers were adopted and spirited away to new homes between meetings, and a new Presi-

dent, Vice-President, Secretary and Color Guards had to be re-elected several times, so it was impossible to make a great deal of progress. The Club is in good hands, however, and its indefatigable Director hopes to form a new club with a more stable and less fluctuating membership.

Sandusky has one club nearly a year old. It is doing finely. It longs very much to call itself after the hero of Lake Erie, Commodore Perry, but as old Cincinnati had already organized a club under that name, it had to be denied. But the Sandusky boys showed themselves manly fellows and submitted peacefully to the law of order and chose in place the name of Commodore Perry's Flag Officer, "Captain Lawrence." He who exclaimed in the progress of the Lake Battle—"Don't give up the ship." The club has adopted this as its motto and I am sure they are boys of grit, who will never give up the ship of State.

King's Mills.—On the 6th of March, a new club was formed at King's Mills, with a charter membership of 19 enthusiastic and energetic boys, who chose for their club, the name of the Thomas Corwin Club, Children of the Republic, in memory of Ohio's great orator and statesman, whose home was but a few miles distant from King's Mills. Since this club is under the direction of one of the members of the Cincinnati Chapter, it was adopted by the chapter as a part of its patriotic work, and its members are planning to meet with the other Cincinnati clubs at the annual meeting of the Children of the Republic held each Spring.

Cincinnati.—Besides the new club at King's Mills, Cincinnati now has 8 flourishing clubs of the Children of the Republic, all of which hold weekly meetings.

The William McKinley Club, which is now in its 9th year, has a membership of 28 boys and meets every Tuesday evening at the Vine Street Library. The club has applied itself principally, this year to the study of the Constitution, parliamentary law, and debates. They have held two open meetings, to which all the other clubs were invited; at one of these meetings, a stereopticon lecture was given on the Revolutionary War, and at the other, a most interesting talk, on "The Duties of a Consul," by an ex-consul to Smyrna.

The Theodore Roosevelt Club, which has a membership of 15, has spent the year in the study of the Constitution, current events and various subjects of interest, the boys, in turn, giving a talk on some subject and illustrating on the blackboard, one boy's talk was of so much interest that he was invited to repeat it at the City Infirmary. This club also interests itself in charity work, giving at Christmas time, 7 boxes to persons who were in great need.

The U. S. Grant Club, which has a membership of 26, meets every Saturday night at Miss Bechtel's home, has followed the usual program prepared for the year, and has had a prosperous and interesting year.

The Abraham Lincoln Club, which has a membership of 31, meets every Saturday evening in the Walnut Hills Carnegie Library. In addition to the usual program, they have devoted some time to mili-

tary drill. They have been addressed by prominent citizens, once on the subject of "Earnestness," and once on "The Uses of the Ballot." "On the Centennial of Lincoln's birth, they entertained the other clubs at an open meeting, the program consisting of a stereopticon lecture on Lincoln.

The William Henry Harrison Club, has a membership of 31. In addition to the usual program the club made a profitable and interesting trip to the new city water works, where a guide was supplied and the entire plant explained; also a trip to the observatory, where the heavens, buildings, and instruments were examined with great interest. They have also given them an interesting chalk talk on "New York."

The "Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry" Club, has a membership of 15 and meets every week in the North Cincinnati Branch Library. They have followed the usual program, and have held an open meeting to which the other clubs were invited, the program consisting of an illustrated talk on Washington and Lincoln.

The Sons of the Republic, with a membership of 17, meets every Saturday evening at the Dayton Street Library. Though sadly handicapped, by the loss, through the removal from the city, of their Director, the "Sons" are carrying on their programs, and conducting their meetings, until another Director is found for them. The "Sons," in connection with the U. S. Grant Club, have twice during the year repeated the "Second Continental Congress"; once for an entertainment for the benefit of the Cincinnati Chapter, and once for one of the public schools.

East End Library.—A new club of the Children of the Republic has been formed during the year at the East End Library. This club, which as yet has no name, has a membership of 18, and bids fair to be a successful and prosperous club.

The total number of Children and Sons of the Republic in Cincinnati is now 184. A new plan has been tried which has been most successful. In some instances a directress has been engaged at a nominal sum, to take charge of the clubs; a board of advisors being appointed from the chapter to visit each club, and oversee the program.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE P. BURKHAM,
State Chairman of Children of the Republic,
Daughters of the American Revolution, for Ohio.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Children of the Republic be accepted. (Motion put and carried.)

Now, Mrs. Murphy asks the courtesy of the house for her vice chairman to speak five or six minutes on one particular line which I believe to be extremely interesting, and I hope the house will grant that courtesy.

Mrs. HICKOX. *I move that the house grant the courtesy to the vice-*

chairman, who is a member of this Congress, Mrs. Smallwood. (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the courtesy of the house be granted to Mrs. Smallwood. (Motion was put, and there was one negative vote.)

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I asked that the courtesy of the house be accorded to me.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The courtesy of the house is always accorded to you, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, and ladies, what I want to have you hear is the vice chairman's supplement to my report. It is what I was unable to give you, and if I can not strike while the iron is hot, it will not have any effect. It is for me; I have never asked a favor of this house before.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the vote was put but the Chair has not announced the result. It will therefore be put again. (Motion put.) The ayes have it. It is decided in the affirmative. Mrs. Smallwood, State Vice-Regent of the District of Columbia and the vice-chairman of the Committee on the Children of the Republic.

Mrs. SMALLWOOD:

CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC—SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Fifteen centuries ago on the banks of the Tiber there stood a stately city. Its wide avenues, its splendid buildings, had been conceived by Roman minds, executed by Roman hands, dedicated to Roman ideas. Its makers called, and believed that it would be, the Eternal City. Far away to the north and west there stretched a long line of mountains, standing as a bulwark of defense against the invasion of the barbarians of Europe and Asia. But one day Attila and his barbarous horde poured over these mountains, down into the plains, attacked and destroyed the capital of the world, because they did not understand its culture, nor its ideals, and its grandeur was hateful to them.

Less than a century ago, Macauley in pleading for the betterment of the masses of England, said: "The Huns and Vandals of our civilization are not being bred in the wilds of Asia, but in the slums of our great cities."

Three centuries ago, in the stress of times, when men stood out against power and might for individual thought, personal freedom, and the right of man—America was settled and opened to the oppressed of all nations. Since that time in every country of the world, longing eyes have been turned toward our land. Hearts that have been burdened with sorrow, and minds that have had the celestial spark of ambition, have longed for the day that they could enjoy its blessed promises—but with them, too, have been multitudes to whom its liberty meant only license.

Every month thousands of these emigrants have been pouring into

our ports of entry, and America has admitted and assimilated them. She has tried them as in a crucible, and has found the gold, that has added names of brilliancy and philanthropy to our list of famous men. Schurtz, the statesman; Carnegie, the benefactor; Riis, the humanitarian, only hint at a long list. She has found the slag, too, and it has filled our prisons.

We cannot help these boatloads of emigrants coming to our shores, but we can help to make this material American citizens. Statistics say that criminals are found more in the second generation. This is because the first generation has been trained into implicit obedience to law, and do not as soon break away from it, but their children have no respect for the laws of the land of their birth, and have not learned those of the land of their adoption. With their children then is our greatest opportunity, they will be men and women of to-morrow; they will help to make the laws of the land, which will govern you and me, our loved ones and our descendants.

Child study is the topic of the day. Churches, societies and bodies of statesmen are planning and executing laws for their development—the prevention of disease, public playgrounds, juvenile courts, child labor—to all of which our great Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, have given moral and material aid.

In Continental Hall celebration, our President General said: "It is typical hero worship, properly applied." It is fine indeed for this great body of American women to record the names and deeds of their ancestors in tablets of bronze and monuments of stone, but they believe there is still a finer way to perpetuate these memories in living monuments, in the deeds of the generations of to-day, and in the minds of the generations of to-morrow.

Our Society has been true to this great responsibility, and has organized its splendid juvenile branch—the Children of the Revolution. They will learn their country's history from the lips of the fathers and mothers. They will listen with beating hearts to the history of their ancestors, for like Paul, they are "free born," but there are thousands of other children whose ancestors did not fight on the battlefields of the Revolution, and who first learn their country's history from the lips of strangers. Our Society has provided that they, too, shall be taught patriotism, and have organized for them the Children of the Republic.

The work of these two societies can never conflict, as the Children of the Republic are organized from those who could never be members of the Children of the Revolution. There is room for both in the hearts of the Daughters—for I know of individuals who are working for both, and chapters who have branches of both. In a very busy woman's life the hours devoted to this work have been in the name of a blue-eyed boy who is away from me. And in the chapter to which I belong we have a branch of each society.

It realizes like every good mother that its duty does not end with

its own children, and that patriotism in time of peace, as well as war, means sacrifice of self and service for others.

In this society, boys are taught the love of country, to which they owe their daily privileges and comforts, and which means more future opportunities for them than in any other country of the world. They are taught the ideals, duties and qualities of an American citizen; that they should appreciate the responsibility of a position of trust; the honor of the spoken and written word; the sacredness of the ballot that means "An American—his mark."

From all sources, efforts are being made in this direction, on all sides praise is given for these great purposes. Every other branch of our general patriotic work is affiliated with other workers in the same line, but the Children of the Republic is peculiarly our own. Keen thinkers among men say: "It is the work of the hour; it is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution." If we do not seize this opportunity some other organization will!

To be sure, the subject is presented in its minority, but all great causes have their small and difficult beginning. It is the minority that educates the world, that leads the workers, that blazes the way to the Promised Land. And what a splendid company the struggle is in! It includes the names of every hero and heroine who has left a shining mark on the pages of history. You have heard of its work and its needs from the lips of its founder. Will you help her in her work for American children to-day—American citizens, and lawmakers of to-morrow—your country through all time. She has worked so bravely, and so long and so nearly alone. Will not every member of the national committee, the state regents of every state in the Union, and all who are interested give her the encouragement she so well deserves, and receive the inspiration that will introduce this work into every school house and playground in every city and village where the Daughters of the American Revolution are represented?

The in-coming state regents have probably planned to do work in some good cause. May it not be this? I ask it of every woman to whom the memory of a little child is dear. Some of us have the baby heads still on our shoulders; others have sent their children to new firesides and new duties—and others have empty arms. Will you not help for their sakes?

Nineteen centuries ago by the sea of Galilee, a great multitude of tired and hungry people were fed from a basket of loaves and fishes held in the hands of a little lad. He was the type of every generation in every land. On him hangs the destiny of to-morrow. To him we must look for future aid. The boy holds to-day, as he did then, the loaves and fishes that fed the multitude.

DELLA GRAEME SMALLWOOD,

State Regent District of Columbia, D. A. R.; National Vice-Chairman, C. R., U. S. A.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you now see how wise you were in according the courtesy of this house to hear this splendid address, for which we are very grateful.

Mrs. ORTON. The Children of the Republic is a work pre-eminently that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, because it teaches patriotism in three ways—through its flag ritual, it teaches reverence for our country's emblem; it teaches patriotism and love of order through the knowledge of parliamentary law in its daily exercise, and it teaches knowledge of our country's institutions by the little debates that the children have during their meetings. There is no better way, Madam President, to educate the children of the future; and a good child makes a good citizen, and a good citizen makes a patriot. [Applause.]

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, a good step-mother has a duty just as much as a mother, and some of us may yet live to be good step-mothers. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL (to the house). I am glad to put this hopeful prospect before you. [Laughter.]

The Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of New York, is recognized.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Mrs. TERRY. *Madam President General and Ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* Patriotic education will doubtless be the great work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the immediate future; second only to Continental Memorial Hall.

During the present year this patriotic work has greatly increased, stimulated no doubt by the valuable report presented by my predecessor, Miss Ellen Mecum.

This committee especially notes and records the progress made by the several chapters which will be more particularly emphasized later in the complete detailed report. We, the committee, agree that work among the the children is the most encouraging; while the most important factor in their development is the play-ground. Goethe says, "Character is developed in the stream of life." Elsewhere we are told, "The stream of life is, for the child, the field of play." In no way can patriotism be more readily instilled than through education which is a definite and prominent part of the play-ground. Another need of which has been considered and is being responded to more and more generously each year is the appeal made by the descendants of patriots like ourselves, children who have been shut away in the trackless fastnesses of mountains in the South, their cry is, "Give us education and civilization," that we may return and teach our own people.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS A. M. TERRY,
Chairman.

Mrs. TERRY. (Continuing.) I would call the attention of every State Regent here having children's work to do to what has been done. It is most wonderful and remarkable. Bushels I might say of reports have been scanned and I can not mention one State above another.

Miss MECUM. *I move the adoption of the report.*

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Past Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education moves the adoption of the report of the chairman of the committee. A member from Pennsylvania seconds it. (Put and carried.)

It has been the custom to offer a resolution from this floor that the full report of the Committee on Patriotic Education, which is entirely too long to be read at a session be printed and sent throughout the country. What is your pleasure on that point?

Mrs. DELAFIELD. *I move, Madam President General, that as heretofore the report of this committee be printed in full and sent throughout the country.* (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Vice-President General from Missouri moves and it is seconded by Miss Mecum, that as heretofore the report of this committee be printed and sent throughout the country. (Put and carried.)

I will now call for the report of the Chairman of the "Committee on Interchangeable Bureaus, Lectures and Slides," Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, of New York.

Mrs. BOWRON.

INTERCHANGEABLE BUREAUS, LECTURES AND SLIDES.

Madam President General, members of the National Board of Management, and members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:

The Interchangeable Bureau was confirmed by the Seventeenth Continental Congress, as a special Committee of the National Patriotic Education Committee, and was also authorized to spend the smallest amount necessary to procure the material needed for the work. The present chairman was appointed by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, and trust the report for the first year of systematic work, may prove the usefulness of the committee.

The amount of \$175.50 has been drawn from the National Society, other receipts from lectures, have amounted to \$57.75, making a total of \$233.25.

Expenses incurred, have been for:

Typewriting,	\$5 00
Telephoning,	3 00
Slides,	150 00
Translations,	49 00
Expressage,	3 00

Directing circulars,	8 50
Printing,	20 00
Postage,	39 75
	<hr/>
	\$278 25

The postage reported represents between six and seven hundred letters.

Bills for all amounts paid by the Treasurer General, have been filed with the vouchers. The work accomplished has been to complete the sets of slides and supply needful copies and translations into Italian of lectures.

America of to-day, English and Italian,	43 slides.
About America, English and Italian,	45 "
"Our Flag" for Children, English and Italian, ...	72 "
Landmarks of History, English,	60 "
Home Gardens, English,	50 "

"Our Flag" special is a copy-right lecture dedicated to Mrs. Donald McLean, slides having been paid for by special contributions, a full set of slides have been supplied for the Pacific Coast, the lectures for children is also a copy-right, the slides used being selections from the special lectures.

Lectures have been given in California, Colorado, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The lecture on the Flag (special) has been given twenty times. About America, six times, America of to-day six times, the lectures have been packed and shipped by the chairman and all correspondence carried on personally.

Ten applications were received for the lecture "Our Flag" for the 22nd of February, and five have been received for Flag Day, June 14th.

Through the interest aroused by the lecture given, the Milwaukee Chapter, purchased a set of slides, and New Jersey procured a set through this Bureau.

Literature has been promised by the Sons of the American Revolution, for distribution among the immigrants. Historical pamphlets have been filed; a small pamphlet book, "Our Flag" has proved of interest. Although not part of the property of the Interchangeable Bureau, a generous offer from the Vice-President General of Massachusetts, to allow the chairman to supplement the lectures in the bureau from her own personal possessions in this line has been gratefully accepted.

From California a most gratifying report, on this an entirely new line in the State, has been received from the State Regent, and the chairman appointed by the State Regent, to take charge of this work.

The most encouraging features are the requests from chapters, who having once been supplied, come to us again.

Sincerely trusting this Congress will feel assured that personal love for the work has been the one thought which has enabled the chairman to carry out the expressed desire for this committee created by the last Congress, this report is,

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,
Chairman Committee of
Interchangeable Bureau and Slides.

April 21, 1909.

Mrs. BOWRON. (Continuing.) Not wanting to appear all the time in public, I only wish to say in regard to this little book, that after the expenses were paid, the net proceeds from its sale are \$50.00, and I therefore present that to Mrs. Donald McLean for Continental Hall as the result of the sale of the flag book.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it is most gratifying to hear this report of successful work and to receive the fruits of such work, given as a donation from chairman of this committee, Mrs. Bowron, to our Continental Hall fund. I thank you in the name of the entire Society and for the Continental Hall Committee.

Ladies, you have heard this report; what is your pleasure?

A MEMBER. *I move that the report be accepted.* (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted. (Put and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Displaying check.) Fifty dollars for Continental Hall, the first thing to-day!

The Chair is now about to present to you the report of the first Committee on Conservation which has ever existed in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When our Mr. Roosevelt, our recent President, appointed a commission throughout this entire country to meet here in Washington and to discuss matters relative to preservation and conservation of our national resources, it awakened an interest wide-spread throughout the country among men, and women too, and your President General took great pleasure in appointing a Conservation committee from this Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which has representatives in every State in the Union. Before such appointments were made, we were informed that such action would be generally agreeable.

The chairman, the active chairman, of the Committee on Conservation, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, is recognized. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. *Madam President General and Honorary Chairman of the Conservation Committee and ladies:* You all know that if we want any work done we appeal to a busy woman. It is a busy woman only who can find time to do the work. Therefore when it was thought best to do work for conservation, the Daughters of the American

Revolution who were so busy with other patriotic work were appealed to, to work also for conservation, and at our first committee meeting there were representatives from Maine to Texas, from Alabama to Wisconsin, and one and all were enthusiastic and while they themselves belittled what they had done, everyone's thought was, what else can be done, and how can we best work on this great subject that has appealed to us all? Now, I am not going to take the time to-day to tell about what we ourselves have done, I am simply going to have the privilege of saying that someone will be here who will tell us what we can do in the future to help along in a practical way in taking care of our resources in a way which will be acceptable to all men whether they be miners or lumbermen or whatever their profession or occupation may be. And I also have the privilege of telling you that if any of us wishes and I know every Daughter here does wish to help in preserving our forests that one kind friend, Mr. S. A. Gaylord, has presented to your chairman one million seeds—sycamore seeds—that the Daughters of the American Revolution may take away with them with simply the proviso that they give them to the schools in their various towns in order that the school children may plant these sycamore seeds in places that have been made waste. [Applause.]

Madam President General, I leave to you the rest of the report.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, this is a formal report. What is your pleasure?

MEMBER. *I move that it be accepted with thanks.* (Seconded.)

(Motion put and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Many pleasant avocations have been mine since I have been President General of this organization, and many honors have come to me which you have been good enough to bestow upon me; but I have never had a pleasanter duty, nor felt myself more greatly honored—nor have I ever been able to confer a greater honor upon this assemblage—than by presenting to you the Honorable Gifford Pinchot. [Prolonged applause, Congress rising.]

ADDRESS OF GIFFORD PINCHOT, UNITED STATES FORESTER, BEFORE THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, APRIL 21, 1909.

Madam President General and Ladies: If anything could have added to the pleasure I had anticipated in coming here and having the opportunity to speak to this audience, it would have been the exceedingly kind introduction which your President General has been good enough to give me. I do most heartily thank you for it.

I shall now proceed to tell you a few of the things which I think about your organization, and some other things later on.

I have always held that the success of the conservation movement in the United States would depend in the end on the understanding

that the women have of it. No act, no forward motion in this whole campaign has been more deeply appreciated or more welcomed than that which the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has taken in appointing a Conservation Committee; and I want to add that among the duties which I have had to perform in my connection with the National Conservation Commission, none has been pleasanter than my association with Mrs. Draper in this work. [Applause.] I am told that, recently, in addition to the report which has been read in brief outline by Mrs. Draper, letters have been addressed to all the chapters setting forth that this conservation work is specifically and particularly work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nothing could be more welcome, nothing more gratifying, than that.

I belong, so far as a man can, among the Daughters. [Laughter.] I was once honored by election to a Mother's Congress, but I thought, for obvious reasons, I had better decline. I have the honor, however, to be the son of one of your members, and have greatly cherished the recollection of what my ancestors did in the Revolutionary War. Indeed, this conservation movement may have been said, so far as the Pinchot family is concerned, to have begun a great many years ago.

You know conservation is the use of natural resources in the best way; the application of common sense to common problems for the common good. May I interrupt my remarks for just a moment, Madam President General, with an anecdote? It is not personal because it happened a great many years ago.

It is related that in my great-grandmother's family, years ago in Connecticut, during a very hard winter, there was occasion to send a load of hay into Hartford on the coldest day of the season. My great-grandmother chose for that purpose one of her children who was of rather tender years because she needed the older ones for some other purpose. When she was reproached for taking the chances of a twelve-mile drive across the mountain for this young son, she said, reflectively: "Yes, it is true that Amos was only four years of age at the time, but at any rate I have always been glad that I did not send one of the younger children." (Laughter and applause.) That was conservation of the most common-sense kind, because she did the best she could with what she had.

Patriotism is the keynote of your organization. Patriotism is the keynote of the success of any nation, and patriotism first strikes its roots in the mind of the child. Patriotism which does not begin in early years may, though it does not always, fail under the severest trials. I say "not always," for many men and many women have proved their deepest patriotism to this country although they were born elsewhere. Yet, as a rule, it must begin with the children. And almost without exception it is the mother who plants patriotism in the mind of the child. It is her duty.

The growth of patriotism is first of all in the hands of the women

of any nation. In other words, this organization of yours, as we men see it, is occupied with one of the most fundamental of tasks; the setting in order of the minds of the coming generation for their great duties toward the nation itself. In the last analysis, therefore, it is the mothers of a nation who direct that nation's destiny. [Applause.]

Now, undoubtedly, this has been said to you many times before. I want to say it as a man—as a man occupied in more active work than falls to the lot of most women. We men recognize that whatever we may do is to a certain extent superficial as compared with this fundamental task which rests on you. [Applause.] If then your task lies in the creation of patriotism it is of interest to inquire: What is the fundamental duty of the patriot? I think there conservation comes to the front at once.

The fundamental task of patriotism is to see to it that the nation exists and endures in honor, security, and well-being. Fortunately there is no question as to our existing in honor, and little if any as to our existing and continuing to exist in security, but the great fundamental problem which confronts us all now is this: Shall we continue, as a nation, to exist in well-being? That is the conservation problem.

If we are to have prosperity in this country, it will be because we have an abundance of natural resources available for the citizen. In other words, as you guide the minds of the children toward the idea of foresight, just to that extent, and probably but little more, will the generations that are coming hereafter be able to carry through the great task of making this nation what its manifest destiny demands that it shall be. You are putting your hand, then, to the very root basis of the work that all of us have to do.

You ought to recognize, if this task is to be carried out, one great truth above all others. That this nation exists for its people, we all admit; but that the natural resources of the nation exist not for any small group, not for any individual, but for all the people—in other words, that the natural resources of the nation belong to all the people—that is a truth the whole meaning of which is just beginning to dawn on us. The great question may be brought perhaps a little closer to you when I say this: There is no form of monopoly which exists or ever has existed on any large scale, which was not based more or less directly upon the control of natural resources. There is no form of monopoly that has ever existed or can exist which can do harm if the people understand that the natural resources belong to the people of the nation, and exercise that understanding, as they have the power to do.

It seems to me that of all the movements which have been inaugurated to give power to the conservation idea, the foresight idea, there is none more helpful than that the women of the United States are taking hold of the problem. We must make all the people see that now and in the future the resources are to be developed and employed yet at the same time guarded and protected against waste—not for

small groups of men who will control them for their own purposes, but for all the people through all time.

You have taken up, then, the question of this matter of the conservation of our natural resources. It is not a simple question, but it requires, and will increasingly require, thinking out along lines directed to the fundamental economic basis upon which this nation exists. I think it can not be disputed that the natural resources exist for and belong to the people; and I believe that the part of the work which falls to the women, and it is no small part, is to see to it that the children who will be the men and women of the future have their share of these resources uncontrolled by monopoly and unspoiled by waste. Then you get immediately to the question: What specific things can the Daughters of the American Revolution do? I should like to make two or three suggestions, and only two or three, believing that in the beginning of a great movement of this kind, to scatter our forces is to lose impetus and weight.

You have all begun most admirably, it seems to me, in the work which has already been undertaken by your Conservation Committee. I doubt if you yourselves, if you will allow me to say so, realize what women have already done for conservation, and what they may do. Let me tell you, as I have sometimes had the pleasure of telling other audiences of ladies, that some of the earliest effective forest work that was done in the United States, and which laid the lines that have been followed since, was that of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, begun and carried through first of all by ladies in Philadelphia. Let me add further that one of the bravest, most intelligent, and most effective fights for forestry that I have known of was that of the women of Minnesota for the Minnesota National Forest. [Applause.] And it was a superb success, and we have got that forest to-day. And let me add also that I have known of no case of persistent agitation under discouragement finer in a good many ways than the fight that the women of California have made to save the great grove of Calaveras big trees. [Applause.] The government is going to have possession of that and preserve it for all future generations.

Time and again, then, the women have made it perfectly clear what they can do in this work. Now let me suggest that obviously the first point of attack is the stopping of waste. You can bring—and this is my suggestion—you can bring as no other body of citizens can bring to the children in the schools the idea of wickedness of national waste and the value of public saving. The issue is a moral one; and you are the first teachers of right and wrong. It is a question of seeing what loyalty to the public welfare demands of us, and then of caring enough for the public welfare not to prefer to set a personal advantage first. It is a question of having our future citizens inspired as boys and girls with the spirit of true patriotism as against the spirit of rank selfishness, the anti-social spirit of the man who declines to take into account any other interest than his own; whose one aim and ideal is

personal success. You can, both in public and at home, by letting the men know what you think, and by putting it before the children, make familiar the idea of conservation, and support it with a convincingness that nobody else can approach. I ask that through the schools first, through the action of your own body, and through your affiliated bodies, you continue what you have so well begun in inculcating the idea of foresight to prevent waste and to deal with the whole broad question. Let me ask, further, that your support be given by resolution, and otherwise if your constitution will permit it, directly and openly to the conservation measures which are now being brought forward all over the country. In practically every state legislature that held its session during the past year, conservation measures were up for consideration. If you will support these conservation measures, if you put your influence behind them, I have lived long enough in a semi-political life to know what that influence will mean. When I ask for your interest in the conservation movement and to secure the saving of waste, I ask it with the fullest possible realization of its value.

One more thing. Let me ask you to remember that however important it may be for the lumberman, the miner, the cabinet maker, the railroad man, the house builder, for every industry, that conservation should obtain, when all is said and done, conservation goes back in its directest application to one body in this country, and that is to the children. There is in this country no other movement, except possibly the education movement—and that after all is in a sense only another aspect of the conservation question, the seeking to make the most of what we have—so directly aimed to help the children, conditioned upon the needs of the children, belonging to the children, as the conservation movement; and it is for that reason more than any other that I ask your support.

I thank you very much. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is quite certain that I cannot express the full meed of our appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Gifford Pinchot for this charming address, which has not only his individual charm of personality in its delivery, but which conveys to us definite and practical information under which we may work. But before thanking him, I give myself the pleasure of thanking his mother for having such a son and lending him to us! (Turning to the box where Mrs. Pinchot is seated.) [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. *Madam President General:* As our constitution and by-laws prevent our making men honorary members of our Society, may I, instead of doing what I know we all want to do—make Mr. Pinchot one of our honorary members—make the motion which I think would appeal most to his heart just at this moment, and that is to move that the Daughters of the American Revolution in this Eighteenth Continental Congress request that conservation be one of the national committees hereafter. [Applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN, and others. I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is numerously seconded. Ladies, you have heard the motion; what is your pleasure? (Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. MURPHY. There is no objection in the Constitution of the Children of the Republic to making Mr. Pinchot, honorary member of that body, and it shall be done. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we will have to "dub" him the son who is associated with the Daughters in brotherly affection. Let us hope so.

The Chairman of the National University Committee, Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, is recognized.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. PATTON. *Madam President General, members of the National Board, and delegates to the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* At the meetings which the National University Committee have held, we have discussed different plans by which we could do some good with our committee and it was decided that we try to inaugurate a course of lectures to be given through the winter in this hall. Last year, we very much hoped that we would be able to carry out this plan, and consulted with Dr. Needham, who very kindly arranged with different lecturers of note to give us an evening by which we could start this lecture course. We found the condition of the hall was such that we could not proceed with it, so we decided to leave it until this year, and by the action of the Continental Hall Committee which you will know this afternoon, we feel that it has been made possible for our committee to at last arrange some work. We hope, during the next winter, lectures will be arranged that will be of great interest to our Society and a credit to everyone that belongs to our organization.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this report; what is your pleasure?

Mrs. KEIM. *I move that the report be accepted.* (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Chairman of the National University Committee be accepted. (Put and carried.)

I am now about to present to you a woman nationally and internationally known who has a report of surpassing interest. Therefore it is requested that there be perfect quiet in this house and the respect of careful attention on every side. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Child Labor. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOSTER. *Madam President General, members of the Child Labor Committee, and Daughters:* By the order of our President General, the report is printed in full, and the returns from each State in the Union will be found here. After what I shall say has been said, the reports will be distributed. I hope every woman will have one, and even a

second one, if she desires it. In the few minutes which are left of this most interesting session this morning, I shall give you only a cursory review of the report. (Mrs. Foster then read several extracts from the report and emphasized the importance of the child-labor movement.)

At the conclusion of the reading, Mrs. Foster said:

It is not all the employers, all the mill owners, all the men who stand at the doors of the factories who are enemies of the children. It is not true. Some of the greatest and best child-lovers I have seen in this country were mill owners, were factory men; and I beg you, women, I beg you, that you will not approach this labor question from that standpoint. These men, many of them, large numbers of them, are doing the very best they can. They have to meet and work out a practical question which you and I merely theorize about. [Applause.] Now, friends, I have introduced here a question which is closely allied to this, and, I think, will in the course of time, be incorporated with it, and that is, industrial education. [Applause.] Industrial education must be made a part of the common school system of this country. There is no other solution of the child-labor problem. [Applause.]

In the olden times, when you and I were girls, particularly if we lived in the North, where industrialism was born, when the cotton that was raised in the South was made into cloth in the North, when the lumber in the forests was used in construction and building by hand labor; you and I know that the man who went out to his daily toil was an independent factor in the industrialism of that period, and you and I know that the education of the boy was with his father on the farm, when he went about doing chores, getting ready for manhood—you know how educational that was. There was character-building in that sort of work. Now, machinery has come in and hand labor has gone and the quality of mind which is needed to manage machinery is very different from the quality of mind which was needed to guide the hands which a man owned—his own. Hand labor now is being done largely with the pick and shovel by those who have come to us from foreign parts, and this blessed work among the children is educating little Slavs and little Italians. You have heard of it—they do the work—hand work. Now labor is so sub-divided that the man who stands at the machine is not being educated in citizenship as was the man who shoved the plane on the carpenter's bench or who put the shingles on the roof fifty years ago. Conditions have absolutely changed. Now what shall we do about it? The public school system will train a boy in the use of his hands. [Applause.]

Labor must be dignified, not only by its own organization, but by dexterity, by thoughtful application of the strength of the man's body, in his nerves and in his muscle.

And now, about girls. Oh women! I cannot approach the subject of girls working in factories at this time. The question is too sacred.

The places are too holy where motherhood comes, where character is formed, but as essential as young manhood is to the future and the fate of the Nation, more essential is young womanhood, and our girls must have something to sell which they may sell in honor and not in shame. [Applause.] And the only way in which this can be accomplished for the masses of women is to teach it in the public schools. [Applause.] It is a grief to my heart, women, that I cannot have two hours all alone with you somewhere. I want you to talk back. I want you to say: "Now, what would you do, Mrs. Foster, in this case?" And then somebody else: "This is the way we did it." But I don't know. The exigencies of this great body seems to pre-occupy us so that the sentimental part of it, the enthusiasm that comes from the discussion of the real genius of the thing does not seem to be possible. However, I thank you for this time. [Applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN. *Madam President General, I move that we accept that report with the greatest thanks.* I think that every woman feels it her duty to start in the missionary field of child-labor.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion, Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and— Are you seconding, Mrs. Thompson?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I have seconded the motion, Madam President General; I am now rising to a question of information. I wanted to ask the chairman of this committee if she could make an appointment where some of the women interested in some of her remarks could meet her outside.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Foster, will you reply?

Mrs. Foster. I should be delighted to do it. I have nothing in the world to do this week but serve you, but you are so busy.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I think some of us could give a little time.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, we must admit that child labor is as important as passing exigencies. The board-room will be at the disposal of Mrs. Foster. She may have a meeting announced from this platform after the arrangements are made. Her printed report will be distributed in this house, and when you return this afternoon you will find it in your seats. It will be distributed in your absence, because I do not wish the confusion of its being distributed at this moment.

Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, has moved the acceptance of this report with great appreciation and thanks, and it has been seconded. (Put and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are very grateful to you, Mrs. Foster.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHILD LABOR

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, *Chairman of Committee.*

*Madam President General and Delegates to the
Eighteenth Continental Congress, National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution.*

LADIES:—Your Committee on Child Labor presents its second annual report with thankful appreciation of official co-operation and personal courtesy.

Work for children and with children has the inherent charm of unmeasured opportunity. Child life quickly responds to kindly purpose and helpful act. Mothers and teachers, church and social workers know that with the touch of childhood there come visions of the country where everlasting spring abides and never fading flowers; where the inhabitants never grow old and never say "I am sick."

The Child Labor Crusade to which the mother-heart and the strong brain of our President General have called us, goes out with banner and song, not to rescue the empty tomb of a risen Christ from infidel hands, but to save the little ones all around us from the maw of an industrialism alien to the genius of American institutions. We remember the words of the great Lover of the children who said, "Whoso offendeth one of these little ones it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he be cast into the sea."

A model report of your Committee on Child Labor would give the work of each member in her State and in regard to national legislation. This is not practicable at this Congress. For good and sufficient reasons the committee was not organized until the year was more than half gone. It was at that time impossible to secure such a common understanding of desirable work by the chapters as to make uniform reports possible.

It is with great pleasure that the Chairman of the Committee reports a universally expressed wish by the members to co-operate in every approved method of organized work for the present amelioration and the final extinction of harmful child labor.

From some states full and most interesting reports have been received. From others not so full or specific. In a few states great efforts have produced great results; in others equal efforts show far less return. In some states where the laws are good and their enforcement excellent, I can learn of little work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution. In nearly all the states there has been a marked improvement in direct legislation, in machinery for enforcement and a stronger sentiment demanding it. There is a marked increase in the popular understanding of the relation of school laws and laws for the protection of dependent and delinquent children.

Your chairman omits with regret some most interesting recitals and the names of the writers, lest injustice, by comparison, be done others. Several members of the Committee made long journeys to State capitals and Child Labor Conventions, to learn, and to help the work. Others of equal zeal were prevented by conditions beyond their control. This varied degree of co-operation in active work will necessarily be found in all organization work, but when in the future this Daughters of the American Revolution Committee work is well organized there should be no omission of reports on this account.

State Committees on Child Labor.

Our Society in about twelve states has a Daughters of the American Revolution Child Labor Committee. The National Child Labor Committee has no relation to these State Daughters of the American Revolution Committees, except through the member of the National Committee. It is gratifying to learn of this interest of the Daughters in the work of their states. It is through state legislation that immediate relief must come to the working child. National legislation may in the future include and make uniform and hold fast what the states have done.

Uniform State Laws.

A factory inspector, who is an accepted authority on child labor laws and their enforcement, states this need of uniformity in laws so clearly that his words are inserted here.

"There is great need of uniform laws governing child labor in various states, not only for the better protection of children, but for the purpose of preventing the manufacturer in one state from having the advantage over a competitor in another state, because the laws governing child labor are different in the respective states. At present we have a diversity of laws. There is no uniformity of age limit, required number of weeks in school attendance, proof of age and education test. There is also a lack in many states of that great spirit of humanity and benevolence that should place a restriction upon the hours of labor of children, and upon the employment of juvenile wage-earners in hazardous vocations.

"In the enactment of all child labor laws, employment should be prohibitive for any girl under the age of sixteen in any vocation where she is compelled to remain standing. The employment of minors at night should be absolutely prohibited.

"The employment of children in theatres should be regulated and no girl under the age of eighteen years should be permitted to be employed as a chorus girl, and no boy or girl under the age of eighteen years should be permitted to perform or be employed in any capacity in a concert hall, or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold.

"Factory inspectors should be endowed with greater police power.

There are many establishments where employers are defiant, others who seek to evade the law on technicalities and frequently the inspector will find a boy or girl employed at occupations where their lives and limbs are in danger, or where the child's health may be injured, and not frequently we find them employed in places where their morals might be destroyed.

"In all instances the factory inspector should have authority to remove the child immediately from employment. And as the purposes of the law are constantly being defeated, because of the inability of the inspector to disprove the statement of the child and the employer that the child is of an age beyond the application of the law, it is essential that the statutes should provide that, in cases where disputes arise regarding the true age of the child found employed contrary to the law's provision, the burden of the proof of age should rest on the parent and the employer, and not on the state. The employer should be required to prove the child of age, rather than the inspector to prove the child is under age."

The child labor problem is so connected with educational interests that sometimes it has been advisable to concentrate on getting better school facilities in answer to the objection "the child had better be in the factory than on the street."

It is lamentable that business rivalry and local prejudice and supposed political exigencies and pessimistic tendencies so cloud the vision of some people that they seem to forget that nothing is of so great value as the welfare of the child. These people are short-sighted; they reckon with present expedients and not with permanent results.

For example: A mill owner in a certain state—which shall be nameless—took pains to have it known that the child labor agitation was in his opinion caused by rival industrial interests in other states. The unreasonableness of such a supposition ought to appear from the fact that the capital stock of the cotton mill industry is distributed throughout the whole country, and the further fact that the child labor crusade in the whole country is largely conducted by the National Child Labor Committee, the National Consumers League, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Daughters of the American Revolution. The rivalries of states in the growth of cotton and the output of mills as represented by bales of cotton and yards of cloth do not in any sense affect the activities of these exponents of anti-child labor sentiment and purpose.

It is also said that a state official reported that movements fostered by women folks have not as a rule grown out of knowledge of the points at issue. This dictum would be amusing if it were not so serious. It is particularly interesting when put alongside the opinion of an official in a manufacturing state of the North who said that "women were much out of place interfering with the labor of children whose poor mothers needed their help."

The conclusion which comes to most women is that the mother in-

stinct in every woman should lead her to study as fully as the limitations of her daily duty will permit, every detail in the management of industry and of the public schools and the substance of any and all civic institutions which have touched or will touch the "child in the midst."

It is essential in a republic that the interests of all classes, native and foreign, in the essentials of their lives, shall be guarded by law. We are all passengers, or cargo, or crew on our Ship of State.

Co-operation With Other Societies.

In nearly all the States the National Child Labor Committee, the National Consumers League and the General Federation of Women's Clubs are engaged in the work to which the Daughters of the American Revolution have been called. We urge the Daughters to co-operate with these societies, not to compete for honors, but to associate for service. Do not fear duplication of effort; avoid conflict, but covet earnestly the best gifts.

As in all work for human betterment, so in this crusade for the children a few main propositions should be thoughtfully and tenaciously accepted. These propositions are:

(1) The child under fourteen or sixteen or eighteen years of age must be taken out of the mill, the factory, the shop, the street trades, out of the mines and away from continued farm labor, and

(2) Into the school where he shall learn about his body and his brain and be trained to use them; he must also know a few great principles and facts about the world in which he lives. During these years of preparation for citizenship he must have time for acquaintance with other growing children, in wholesome play and voluntary association out in the open, under the sky and near the bosom of mother Nature. This education and training of body, brain, heart, and human companionship is necessary in the making of good citizenship in a republic.

These are the great propositions which are presented in bold relief. When a worker undertakes to secure their acceptance and practical operation in social custom and in law, she will find obstacles and local embarrassment and incidental opposition. Then let her remember that exceptions do not weaken the rule. Let her hold fast the "Child Labor Creed," keep sweet, keep at work, and bide her time. The cause will win, it is winning somewhere all the time.

The National Child Labor Committee.

Members of the Committee and women of our Society throughout the country:

We have taken our place among the honorable men and women of the country who are determined that American children shall be freed from the bondage of present day child labor.

We believe men and women should work; we believe idleness and inefficiency are demoralizing to the individual and a menace to society. We believe childhood should be guarded as the time of preparation—physical, mental, moral—for the work of manhood and womanhood; and to establish these beliefs in law and in social custom, we will work. Not many of us are specialists along this line of work. We are interested in other efforts for human betterment.

In order that we may all pull together for the common good, I recommend that those who wish to do most intelligent and effective work against child labor shall become associate members of the National Child Labor Committee whose headquarters are at 105 East 22d Street, New York City. Associate membership entitles one to receive the publications of the Society which give in specific and comprehensive detail the progress of the movement. This committee is an association of publicists, philanthropists and educators—men and women—for the study of child labor and related problems, and to direct and assist in securing state and national legislation in the interest of a normal childhood throughout our land.

The Position of Childhood.

Childhood holds a position of opportunity and of duty. From all standpoints of effort for human betterment, childhood commands the future. He who does not know this is a blind idiot or a weak sophist or a wicked egotist. Even idiots and sophists and egotists admit the right of women to consider before all other interests, the interests of the child in the midst.

The home is Nature's citadel for the early years of every child. The care of dependent, defective and delinquent children by society at large is almost wholly the result of the failure of the home to do the work which nature intended. The parents of to-day are not wholly responsible; they may themselves have labored under inherited disabilities which have rendered them unable properly to rear their children. The interdependence of the members of the human race is a fact dominating all history. The philanthropist is aided in his study of reforms by a knowledge of this historical interdependence, but in his practical hand to hand work with those who need help he has to take the world as he finds it and try to leave it a little better.

Legislation Against Child Labor.

The field of legislation is divided between the nation and the states. These political entities are so jointly responsible for legislation which is helpful or harmful that their mutual relations to the child should always be considered.

The Children's Bureau.

First in point of time Daughters of the American Revolution women are urged to study and work for bills now pending in Congress to

create a Children's Bureau in the Department of the Interior of the Nation's Capital.

The Children's Bureau would investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life and would especially investigate questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, desertions and illegitimacy, employment, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children of the industrial classes, legislation affecting children of the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character and training of children.

Also in addition to existing data, original investigation should be made by officers of the bureau, so that all governmental relations to the child—state and national—may be intelligently directed for his benefit and for the nation's welfare. This would include child labor laws, juvenile courts, probation systems, the care of dependent children, hygiene and sanitation, and many other interests and conditions.

Some data has been gathered by existing bureaus of the government but it is not collated or easily obtained: these bureaus are willing to give out what they have, but the people do not know where to go or what to ask for.

Two bills were introduced in the last Congress embodying these provisions. The first by Congressman Parsons of New York, H. R. 24148, and is the identical bill introduced later by Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Senate file 8323. Each bill has to be acted on by each body. Neither bill was acted on by the body where it was introduced. Respectful attention was given at committee hearings. There is not the slightest cause for discouragement as to the final passage of these bills. If we never began we should never achieve anything. We must educate and agitate with propriety and energy and in due season we or others will reap.

Why the Daughters of the American Revolution Desire the Establishment of a National Children's Bureau at Washington.

(From Statement of Chairman of Committee on Child Labor,
N. S. D. A. R.)

The members of the Society are descendants of men and women who with unflinching loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence in the civil or military or naval service in the colonies or states in the united colonies or states.

The objects of the Society are to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence and to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people "to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such

advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

The work of the "Daughters" is conservative rather than aggressive. We labor to hold fast what the fathers of the Revolution gave and to present to the future a body of laws and of civil institutions and social conditions worthy their origin and enriched with the accretions of a widening and deepening civilization.

We know and all the world has heard of the material prosperity of the United States of America, but never must we forget—

"Ill fares the land to threatening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

We know the supersensitive heart of the reformer and we know also the torpid mind of the conservative. As mothers we tremble at the pleas of reformers, and citizens we weigh well the protests of reactionaries. In the confusion of contrary opinions concerning the children who are our first and chief responsibility and who are our country's most precious asset, we turn to the General Government, which in the last analysis must settle all questions of citizenship, and we ask it to give us all the facts about the children in order that knowing the truth we may the better do our duty to our children and to all children under our flag.

If we knew under what conditions infant mortality is the greatest, and deformed and disease-laden children are most frequently found; if we were sure of the relation of schools of letters and schools of industry to the wage-earners of the future; if we could be possessed of impartial data concerning penal institutions and charity institutions and child-placing agencies; if we could get at all obtainable data relating to these vital subjects, we would study them with an intelligent zeal born of mother love and country love and Christ love, and would know how to save the children from needless and wicked slaughter. We should thus help to preserve unimpaired the legacy of the fathers and give to the country and the world the noblest type of self-government which is now possible to the race.

Your chairman suggested to the members of the Committee on Child Labor that they write to the gentlemen who introduced the bill in the Senate and House and to all members of the Congress whose votes will or will not enact the measure into law. This suggestion was quickly received and almost universally carried out. Not only did the women themselves write, but they secured the co-operation of other friends of the children. Scores of letters were written and answered. The measure was supported by the President of the United States, who sent a message to Congress in its favor. No constitutional or economic or political objection can be sustained against it. It is the one great measure of national legislation which answers the necessities of present day child protection. There should be no cessation of effort until the end is accomplished.

State Work.

The whole question of child labor and industrial education and the public schools and the laws of the States concerning these subjects should be studied for preparation for practical work. This study will include the child, the home, the school, the working place, the law, the machinery of enforcement, and the employer and the community.

The Child.

A woman's heart swells with the mother spirit at the thought that she may help a child.

The working child must be in good health as shown by medical examination and measurement. Some occupations are positively dangerous to those predisposed to certain ailments. The child should be at least fourteen years of age and be able to read and write well, and should have attended school a full year next preceding going to work.

It must never be forgotten that some parents regard their children as an industrial asset, their chief value being what they can earn to ease the burden of the family support. Such parents will understate their own ability to work and plead necessity as a reason for "working the child." They will even falsify as to the age of their children.

Unnatural child labor cheats the child of training to do better work later on. The dexterity which nimble fingers acquire by early use is not equal in wage-earning capacity to the all-round development given by more play and more school in the years under sixteen.

The older brother of fatherless children loses not only the joy of his child life but by too early work mortgages his future ability to care for his own dependent family. Such loss is a fraud on the child, on the man, on the community and on the nation.

The Employer.

The employer is not necessarily the enemy of the child. He should not be considered or approached as if he were a vampire seeking his own enrichment. Many employers are noble types of American manhood. They seek to do the best they can under present conditions and with the material at their disposal. They are in the grasp of the giant industrial system which has swept the child into the mill, the factory, the sweat shop, before the flaming glass oven and the mine. Child labor is an ugly, it is a wicked part of that system. Our best people, including many manufacturers, have said it shall not continue. How to get rid of it with the least harm to the child, to his parents, to the general community and to the business interests of which we all of us share the profits, is the crucial question before us.

The enormous wealth of the nation which has enlarged the facilities of popular education and increased the comfort of the average family and made the United States the great work-shop of the world has been produced by the products of the earth and their increased value

for human needs by manufacture. We are all partakers of the benefits and must bear our share of the responsibility. In the long run injustice to one part of the community is harmful to all. The Nemesis of retribution follows swift or slow, but it is sure to follow. The American people will not long dwell under this black shadow of Child Labor.

State laws should require that employers know by the best evidence attainable that the child is of the required age; some recent laws put the burden of proof on him. The age should be fourteen years; whatever the age is it should be carefully guarded. School officers should testify that the requisite number of months have been spent in school.

The Place of Work.

The place of work, the mill or factory or the shop, must be light and well ventilated, dangerous machinery guarded, and suitable comforts—seats, closets, toilet-rooms and rest rooms—provided.

Many employers are providing these comforts and know that in this way they "get better results." It is the acme of industrial intelligence to be aware that human considerations and conditions have money value.

Hours of Labor.

The number of hours which a child works is a vital feature in the labor situation. The rule should be that the number of hours must not exceed eight in any one day, or forty-eight in one week. Not one hour of night work for girls under eighteen or boys under sixteen should be tolerated as in any sense justified.

The evil of night work has been greatly lessened but does still exist in some places. God's law in nature—that night is the time to sleep—is thus outraged.

Enforcement.

The best law fails if not conscientiously and continuously enforced. Women can help much as sympathetic observers of hours and ages and conditions; they can make living conditions easier in the home so that widowed mothers may not be forced to require work from children who should be in school. Any woman who really wants to help can find many ways to do so.

Women inspectors should serve wherever women and girls are employed. State laws differ widely in the machinery of enforcement. Whatever the machinery is, enforcement should be insisted on.

The School.

The school is the natural protector of the child outside the home. It is the greatest human factor in the creation and maintenance of the national life. It is the ally of every effort for the betterment of childhood. It is a positive constructive force in the making of good citi-

zens; it is the preferred claimant for the time of the child. The child in school is not at work. A compulsory education law requiring school attendance for forty weeks in the year, until the pupil is fourteen years old, is the best kind of a child labor law. There are many kinds of compulsory education laws and there are many grades of schools.

Local conditions have to decide the general policy because no law can be effective which does not command the respect of the general public and of fairly intelligent parents. Industrial training in the school is desirable for any child, it appeals especially to those parents who know that their children must soon be wage earners.

Industrial Education.

The average American boasts of the public school system of his country as the most inclusive panacea for public ills. There is, however, a growing conviction that the public school system, grand as it is, should be somewhat readjusted to the present day needs—industrial needs—of the whole people; the new demand is that every child should be taught to earn his daily bread, and that the public school should begin and well establish this teaching. It is an old charge against the full curriculum of the "college course" that the average college graduate knew everything and could do nothing; but because the number of college men was comparatively small this disqualification did not really touch the whole people whose educational necessities were fully supplied by the public schools.

When we were in the period of "home industries" of small shops, of the apprentice system, "learning a trade" was in itself an education. The student of the trade became a shop-keeper, a mechanic, a farmer or something else, because he was master of his brain and of his hands. There was education, there was character building in the sense of responsibility which hand labor and little subdivision of labor gave.

The use of steam and electricity through machinery requires another sort of ability; everywhere—even in unskilled labor—character is an element of value. Training in character and citizenship, as well as in technique, went on between the father and the son in the home and in the field, and between the master and the apprentice in the home and in the shop. The school meanwhile was instructing in literature and science; the men and the women produced by such educational agencies were those who, a half century ago and less, laid the broad foundations of the industrial prosperity of the present time. This prosperity has attracted "hands" without limit from the ends of the earth; the crude strength of Celt and Slav and Latin has been appropriated; works of construction to house great industries, and means of transportation to carry their products, have been built and operated. The United States of America is to-day the industrial paradise of

the world. This is not saying that there are no unreclaimed areas, no dark swamps in this paradise; it merely claims that the deed of possession which the American people hold is good, that the title is clear, and that the extent of what the people realize from the inheritance the Revolutionary fathers left, depends wholly upon their ability to go up and possess the land. The public schools of the country, more than any other one agency, should point the way and train the future citizen to walk in it. Before the youth of the country are the needs of our highly organized civil society. Trained workmen are demanded: workmen of education and character; these workmen will find ample scope and reward. The schools must give the training which the home and the farm and the shop formerly gave.

Industrial education is needed not only because of the higher plane of individual capacity and wage-earning ability on which the pupil is placed by his training, but because of the wage-earning value which the child gains in the estimation of the parent. It is a fact of common knowledge among workers for the children, that parents are found who seem to regard their children mainly as industrial assets. These parents seize the first chance to "work the child." Present necessity to obtain food and shelter for the family or even to obtain—we are ashamed for the race to write it—money for animal indulgence, urges this ignorant, this worthless or this debased parent to crowd the child out of the school—a school sustained by the tax-payers of the community—into the mill or factory. The wages which its nimble fingers can command are a present help to the family but are a sad mortgage on the child's future wage-earning capacity.

To the parent who considers only the wage-earning capacity of his child, industrial education in the public school makes the plea—"your child will be able to earn more money for you during the years of his minority if you keep him in school till he is 14 or even 16 years of age." If the public schools were teaching the arts and the crafts as systematically and as fully as they now teach "the three r's," many children would be saved to their parents and to themselves through their whole lives.

Those who know tell us that the child himself would be saved from himself and his desire for action which makes him the willing accomplice of his parents in the factory and the mill. The boy between 12 and 16, with the tides of coming maturity pulsing within him, would eagerly seize the opportunity to work off surplus energy at the bench and the table if the result of the work promised a marketable value in the use of tools. To make a blade of grass grow where none grew before, to add to value by the work of one's hands or brain, this is the joy of the creative faculty. This is the joy which finds its supremest human expression in intelligent, unselfish, holy parenthood.

The child should master the "three r's," he should know the government and the history of his own country, and of the world in outline; he should know the names of the great masters of literature

and the subjects of their commanding works; he should know the structure of his own body and the fundamental principles of physical science. He can get this by his twelfth or fourteenth year. At nine or ten years—and sooner in the kindergarten—he can begin to use his hands with pencil and brush and tool; at 16 he will have become well acquainted with himself, his own powers and the use he can put them to; he will begin to consider the kind of work he can best do; if he should choose the cotton mill, the woolen mill, the glass factory, the tobacco factory, or the coal mine, he has by his school years of industrial and “common English” education and training, become better able to bear the strain and to command good wages.

In a study of this subject, unless one is careful to say “he or she” and “boy and girl” and “man or woman,” the inference may be that the boy and the man are the workers spoken and written of. This is not correct. Under a broad construction, the needs of industrial education in the public schools, girls and boys are included. Girls need this training quite as much as boys. Modern life has dissipated the old-time allusion that men are the only or the chief bread winners in the family group. Girls as well as boys have early to meet the problems of self-support. More than six million women and girls in the United States earn their daily bread by their daily toil. They also support in whole or in part dependent relatives. This whole question of industrial education is as vital to girls as to boys. It is more vital to girls than to boys when the vital statistics of race standards are studied. The girl who is 16 or 18 is broken in health, dispirited in soul, and is a slave to low-priced wage labor or clerk hire, will be a hopeless and to a degree a useless mother when she naturally though wearily has sought the solace of marriage. The subject can not be studied at this time except to state that which can be sustained by evidence. The hopeless wife and mother, the ne’er-do-well husband and father and the puny infant are the legitimate product of child labor.

Child labor would be lessened by an increase of industrial training in the public schools.

The Community.

At the last analysis the government of this country is the crystallized public sentiment of this country. The laws of a state, speaking generally—are what the people of that state want. Public sentiment is slow or swift in proportion as clear-visioned men and women agitate for the interest which seem to them most important. It is the old story of the little leaven which leavens the whole lump.

Groups of men and women, “Daughters” and others who are alive to the interests of the children, can find out as far as possible all the facts relating to the welfare of the working child. Great care should be exercised that the facts are not exaggerated and that generalizations are not made from insufficient data. There are ex-

ceptions to all rules. A strong, good man, in a certain community may, when a boy, have worked to support his widowed mother and little brothers and sisters during the years when, according to our doctrine, he should have been in the public school. He may, fortified by his own experience, oppose the teaching of the present day in reference to child labor. There should not be any turning from our purpose because of this lone testimony.

The one strong, brave man whose endurance was equal to the unnatural drain, does not tell, because he does not know, how many less strong men, less well equipped, went down in the struggle to bear burdens from which the strong, well-seasoned strength of the community should have protected them, and they are driftwood on the industrial stream of to-day.

The general propositions of the child labor crusade of to-day are absolutely sound; they are vital; they are worthy of universal approval and should command universal allegiance.

Results.

The working child must be rescued; he will be rescued as far as philanthropy and education and legislation can rescue him. Permanent systems of law are as advanced as the intelligence and the moral strength of the people demand. The industrial interests, trade, commerce, mills, factories, shops, stores, etc., of any period, draw to themselves the accessible resources of society for their own needs in the maintenance of their own interests. The enterprise, of whatever sort it is, becomes established through the use of these resources, and in course of time considers itself entitled to perpetual use. "This is how it always was" is the final answer of the "moss-back" in business and society; pessimists, though tolerably good people, hopelessly chant the refrain concerning known wrongs. So it has been and is in the industrial world. When steam and electricity applied through machinery supplant to a degree hand labor, or when other operations of the law of supply and demand disturb the working equilibrium, and new adjustments are desired, and new laws are required, some conservative is sure to moan, "it can not be done, we never saw it on this wise." Nevertheless, because every discovery or new adjustment of force requires that the human element shall direct and control dead matter, this human element, when crowded to the wall will find a voice in public sentiment which finally crystallizes into law.

Laws are permanently operative in proportion as they embody intelligent public sentiment. Poor laws are the result of ignorance or weakness or both among the people. One half of the world seems not to know or care how the other half lives. How then can the law serve the necessities of all the people? Laws are improved when some unselfish person finds out a condition which should be improved and tells his neighbor; this neighbor tells his friend; they all tell others and a crusade against the evil is begun; a general "movement" re-

sults and laws are enacted. Then arises the necessity for enforcement, and eternal vigilance becomes the price of liberty from the evil complained of.

This is how the working child is to be rescued. This great Christian country has the intelligence and the courage and the patience to find a way out of any industrial or economic or political wrong into which ignorance or wickedness have led it.

The blessing of the Workman of Nazareth shall follow those who clear away every cause of offence from the feet of His little ones.

To more refined social conditions, to a higher level of general intelligence, to a more perfect mastery of the forces of Nature, "a little child shall lead them."

LEGISLATION IN THE STATES.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND OTHER SOURCES.

Maine.

The Pine Tree State has large manufacturing interests. The friends of the children during the past winter have actively co-operated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs to secure increased educational requirements for working children under fifteen years of age who desire to work during school hours; to make fifty-eight working hours a week the limitation for women and minors under sixteen, and to prohibit night work for minors under sixteen.

New Hampshire.

Effective child labor and compulsory laws are well enforced.

"The inspection is systematic and thorough and the department is kept informed both of the employment of children by factories and of the methods of local officers in issuing certificates of age and literacy."

Vermont.

There is little child labor in Vermont in manufacturing industries; the woolen mills employ it to a limited extent. Light chores out of school hours is about all.

The school year continues nearly nine months; attendance is compulsory; enforcement is active and effective. The hours of work for children are fifty-eight per week, including no night work.

Massachusetts.

The old Bay State was the cradle of present-day industrialism. Its child labor laws, through growth of years of experience, are now under investigation by a commission of well-known publicists and philanthropists who propose to prepare and recommend a model child labor law. Compulsory education laws are the effective agencies through which child labor is regulated.

Rhode Island.

The Federation of Women's Clubs has been active in publicity work concerning the present factory inspection law of the state. Educational and philanthropic societies are continuing an active campaign in this State, small in area but rich in manufacturing interests which depend much on the work of women and children.

Connecticut.

Most comprehensive child labor legislation is pending in Connecticut. The Committee on Education is considering these measures. There has been strong opposition by certain representatives of the press to laws embodying the best thought of publicists and educators and which have been approved by the most progressive States of the Union. A scribe of Hartford writes:

"For absolute folly, for all that tends to prejudice people of scanty means who are still struggling to retain their self-respect, these legislative proposals have probably never been equalled in Connecticut."

Notwithstanding these would-be crushing criticisms, the work will go right on and Connecticut will still more and more conserve the public welfare by saving her children.

New York.

To report in detail the progress of school work and industrial educational laws affecting working children in the Empire State would require a volume. The outlines of standard legislation—age limit, number of hours of work, compulsory school laws, inspection, child labor scholarships have been provided by the long-continued vigilance of trained workers and their voluntary associates. Every vital force of civic righteousness is pressing with more or less vigor the enemies of the child, in the family and in the work-shop. Not only in New York City, the second greatest metropolis in the world, but in several smaller cities, industrial interests have accomplices in child labor, in parents and children from all nations of the earth.

In no State has more been accomplished or is there greater danger from any lessening of effort. The women of New York are thoroughly organized for every good work.

New Jersey.

The member of the Committee writes:

"New Jersey is in the forefront on all these questions, from the Governor down." The state has a compulsory educational law, requiring attendance of all children between the ages of seven and seventeen, except those of fifteen who have completed the grammar grades, may be excused if employed. This makes the working limit fifteen years during the school period.

Pennsylvania.

In this great state, coal mines, glass factories, textile industries and other manufactories offer wage inducements to young life.

The highest forces of civic righteousness are combined in opposition. The Federation of Women's Clubs, the Mother's Congress, and the Consumer's League are co-operating to save the children. The present laws of the state are unworthy the place of historic interest and present power which Pennsylvania holds among the States. The keystone of the arch of popular government can not long be held in place by the labor of children in mines and glass factories.

Delaware.

Age limit is fourteen years. Parents and teachers to give certificate of age and school advantages. The school year includes five consecutive months. There is poor enforcement of the child labor law. The children in the rural districts lack good school privileges.

The District of Columbia.

During the 60th Congress a child labor bill was passed for the District of Columbia to take effect the first of last July. Unfortunately, no provision was made financially for carrying this law into effect, but the District Commissioners and the Board of Education have worked faithfully without means.

In the District Bill which becomes effective July 1, 1909, one clerk at \$900 is provided to look after the child labor provisions.

Maryland.

The member of committee sends the following statement of child labor conditions in her state:

"The report shows a strict enforcement of the child labor and factory inspection laws. Under the good influence of the latter law the sweatshop has almost disappeared from Baltimore, and garments are now made in clean, well-ventilated and well-lighted factories. The enforcement of the child labor law has resulted in sending many children to school who might otherwise have grown up as illiterates. Many children who were physically unable to work have been rescued by the bureau.

"Mr. Fox recommends that the age at which children can be employed, be advanced from 12 years, the present limit, to 14 years. He also recommends the enactment of a law which will authorize the burcau to compel the removal of consumptives from factories and to require the proprietors of all places where labor is employed to report all accidents to the bureau."

Virginia.

The work in old Virginia has been intelligently vigorous. The state is not distinctly a manufacturing state, but the working child is found in many comparatively small establishments. The Daughters of Virginia comprehend the relation of schools to child labor. At a Daughters of the American Revolution State Conference held in Petersburg in October last, the chairman of the Committee on Education presented a great paper on Education in Virginia; among the utterances of the paper were a few which apply with equal force to every state in the country:

"To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Blessings of Liberty! Ah! the slavery of the factory child. Deprive him of the freedom of childhood and you dwarf his soul and destroy his body. Every child born should have a chance for the best development of his body and mind, should be prepared to fill in the highest sense his place in the society of his environment, or whatever place he may attain.

The clause says "shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens. The man brought up through childhood in the factory, with dulled brain and sickly body, has no capacity for performing the duties of an American citizen, nor capacity for anything except to be a machine in flesh and blood. He has his moments, however, of realizing the wrong that has been done him, then sinks again into the factory slave with bitterness for his condition. It is then he is ready to curse the government, to rise in strikes against the factory owners, or join any movement that may come, good or bad, in the labor world. No mind to think independently, he is moved by emotion to follow every leader who rises against the capital. The wrong was begun in his childhood."

The child labor law of Virginia puts the present age limit at thirteen years, but provides for raising the age to fourteen years in 1910. The usual exceptions of orphanage and dependent parents are made.

West Virginia.

The women of this mountain state are active in getting welfare conditions into the factories where women and children are employed and in urging the passage of amendments to the present law raising the age limit and prohibiting night work. Glass factories are numerous and offer great inducements to young workmen.

School facilities have not kept pace with the populations brought to the state by these industries. Daughters of the American Revolution women are especially active in securing larger accommodations and more teachers.

North Carolina and South Carolina.

Cotton mill interests have been a principal agency through which industrial and agricultural development have come to these states. The money thus put in circulation has built good dwelling-houses and school houses and furnished them with many modern appliances of comfort and improvement. It is easy to trace the quick transition from the crude log cabin of the mountain or the plain to the frame house of the mill village which is often really attractive on the exterior and sometimes wholly so on the inside. The church and the schoolhouse and the kindergarten for the small children are also within easy access. Not all mill towns are thus attractive; many are quite the opposite. There seems to be, however, an emulation among business men to make the surroundings of the cotton mill industry as attractive and wholesome as possible, but the vital fact remains that children, little children, are in the mills. The most beautiful surroundings do not make these children immune to the results of their labor.

North Carolina's child labor law permits night work for children at 14 years of age. The number of hours is 66 in the week and there is little inspection.

Georgia.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Federation of Women's Clubs are all striving for a compulsory education law. The age limit for child labor is fourteen years, but the exceptions— orphanage or parents' disabilities—open the door for many others. There is little, if any, factory inspection. There is no restriction as to night work. Georgia is thoroughly alive on many lines of civic improvement. Education, industrial and agricultural, the penal system, with temperance and the protection of the children, are pulling together for a nobler citizenship.

Florida.

The legislature is now in session. The labor unions, the women's clubs and other organizations standing for the cause of the working children to raise the age limit from twelve to fourteen years, and to make the law more effective in other ways.

Mississippi.

The member of the committee writes:

"The present law went into effect October 1, 1908. During the six months of its operation the law has been satisfactorily enforced. Having an agricultural population mainly, the evils of child labor have not yet become acute. The law was more a provision against future evils than a protection for the present. We wished to show a proper care for the children before the factories multiplied, to establish an age limit for their protection, and penalties for the violation

of the law, so that when capital should seek to plant manufactories it should have to reckon with an established law and a public sentiment most favorable to child life."

The law is not up to the standard, the age limit being 12 years.

Alabama.

Reports from Alabama are fairly tremulous with the inspiration of information. The women of the state declare that "Alabama children shall have a chance along with other children of the world despite the ignorance and greed of parents who would sell them to industrial avarice that they may pass their days in idleness and the affluence of canned foods."

It is declared that:

"No former Governor of Alabama has done so much for the children of our state as the present executive. The educational interests of Alabama have advanced during his administration not by steps, but by leaps and bounds, so that those of us who are familiar with former conditions are almost dazed by the sudden transition.

"The Governor holds the view that compulsory education is absolutely necessary as a foundation for any further legislation against child labor. It is certainly better for the boy of from 12 to 14 years of age to be steadily at work, even in a factory, than to be loafing around with 'the gang,' smoking cigarettes whenever he can get a nickel and expending his superfluous vitality in every kind of mischief. Without compulsory education this would certainly be the case with many boys.

"It is understood that it is the intention of the Governor to call a special session of the legislature this summer and to make compulsory education one of the chief subjects for consideration."

Louisiana.

This state has been attempting to secure unanimity in action, and, as far as possible, uniformity in law among the cotton-growing states of the South. The Governor lately called a convention to consider all interests related to the child labor situation. The results are encouraging for the whole South. The state—Louisiana—claims to have the best child labor law in any southern state. The passage of the law is mainly due to the efforts of Miss Gordon, the state factory inspector.

Arkansas.

The report from this State says:

"What statutes we have had heretofore have never been enforced, and in all sections of the state the provisions of the law have been and are now violated by mills and other establishments. The officers in every city and county of the state will be instructed to enforce the new law to the strict letter, and we hope within a very short time

that there will be no child of 12 or 14 years of age compelled to do a man's work in the mills, factories or elsewhere."

Oklahoma.

This new state mourns the defeat by the Governor's veto of a strong child labor law. A bill equally strong is now pending. It is hoped it will be enacted by the legislature and signed by the Governor.

Texas.

This state has few factories; for them the age limit is twelve years; for the mines it is sixteen years.

New Mexico.

Little, if any, child labor in the territory. The legislature made generous appropriation for a building in which to house friendless children.

Arizona.

No child labor, no law, none considered necessary.

Missouri.

The law of Missouri now makes the working age 14 years in towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants, but there is no restriction in smaller towns, and manufactories are being started in the smaller towns.

In St. Louis the compulsory education law keeps the children from work during the full school year, while in the smaller towns and the county districts the school year is only four months. The friends of the children are organized and active.

Kentucky.

This state has excellent laws. The women are active and co-operate with the Child Labor Association in securing legislation and enforcement. The age limit is 14 years. Below that age no child can be employed in or in connection with any factory, workshop, mine, mercantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, apartment house or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages; nor in any business or service whatever during the term of the school in the district where the child resides. Hours of labor not more than 60 per week.

All the provisions of the law do no go into effect till September, 1909. This thorough and in some respects unique child protection system of laws will doubtless produce some inconvenience and hardship. If it did not do that it would probably fail of its purpose. The president of the Kentucky Child Labor Association says of the law, "You can not get the wagon out of the old rut without administering

some jolts. We hope to jolt it just enough to wake up some of the occupants without inflicting any serious or permanent injury."

Daughters of the American Revolution, with the faith of their fathers and the memory of Kentucky's early heroisms, are cheering the transformation from the old to the new with their presence and encouragement and are helping at every opportunity.

Tennessee.

The women are working to have the laws enforced under the factory inspector. The age limit was raised to 14 years in 1901. In 1907 a law was passed reducing the number of hours of work to 60 per week after the act shall have taken full effect on January 1, 1910.

A member of the committee writes, "Tennessee needs some measure by which births should be registered, preventing fraud and imposition on the part of parents in forcing their children into the mills under fourteen years of age. Compulsory education would be of the greatest benefit. There is a strong sentiment existing for the elimination of child labor entirely. A child of fourteen needs the benefit of schooling quite as much as one a year or two younger. To no more noble or patriotic work can the Daughters of the American Revolution devote their energies."

Ohio.

For a number of years Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution have been fully alive to the importance of the subject of child labor, and dependent and delinquent children in general. In 1908 they joined forces with other women's organizations, and secured the enactment of two important laws bearing upon children.

One of these was a fine juvenile court law; the other the best child labor law in the United States.

At the time the child labor law was passed an effort was made to pass a compulsory educative law, which would amend the compulsory education law now in force; by raising the educational requirements of child laborers; by requiring schooling certificates from children of adjoining states laboring in Ohio; and by requiring certificates the entire year instead of during the school year only, as at present.

This law was defeated by those opposed to the child labor law. It is the intention to introduce it again at the next session of the Ohio legislature.

Believing that agitation and education are the best means of promoting interest and securing assistance, a campaign of publicity was undertaken.

Copies of the recently enacted juvenile court law and child labor law were distributed, and the columns of the daily press were used on every occasion.

Early in October the duplicate bills in the Senate and House of Representatives creating a Federal Children's Bureau, were endorsed.

Arguments for such a bureau and the bills themselves were published in the daily press.

The State Regent, in addition to writing letters herself sent a circular letter to each chapter in the state urging them to support these bills, and asking them to write to their Senators and Representatives. The State Regent is a member of the organization known as the National Child Labor Committee, and is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Valley States Division of the National Child Labor Committee.

The State Regent has formed a State child labor committee, in which twenty-three of the forty-five chapters of the State are represented.

At the state conference in October, Rev. Elizabeth Schauss, child labor factory inspector, under the new law, addressed the conference. The close attention given her remarks, and the numerous questions asked at the close of the address, were sufficient proof of the interest of the subject.

Indiana.

The age limit in this state is fourteen years. Education is compulsory and is enforced. Rural schools, high schools in the county towns, the well-known industrial high school and a privately endowed technical school at Indianapolis are models of their kind. Industrial schools dignify labor by training and attention to possible excellence. They are a constant tonic against the economic weakness of unnatural child labor.

Night work for children is prohibited in Indiana.

Illinois.

Illinois has one of the best child labor laws in the country. Its enforcement is secured by the Department of Factory Inspection, in hearty co-operation with compulsory education law officials. Chicago and other great and small manufacturing centers make the control of all working conditions difficult; but a brave contest for child protection is kept up with noteworthy success.

It is claimed by the chief factory inspector that Illinois has the lowest percentage of child labor of any state in the Union. This includes not only factories and work shops, but every other character of place of employment above and beneath the ground.

Child labor, of those under the age of sixteen, has been driven from the coal mines of Illinois by a court decision on "hazardous employments." As a result of this decision 2,200 children were emancipated from a life of underground servitude.

The present law went into effect in 1903. Its increasing usefulness is due to vigilant enactment; without such enforcement the best law is of little effect.

Wisconsin.

The child labor law is good, having a most effective "dangerous employment" clause. There has been increased strictness in issuing permits by the factory inspector's office. A recent striking feature of the child labor situation is the increasing demand for young girls' work in factories, including tanneries; there are instances reported where men have been replaced by girls between fourteen and sixteen. Experience has shown that the best results can only be obtained when child labor, juvenile courts and compulsory education laws are kept as nearly as possible in an equal state of efficiency, so that each may help the other in handling the peculiar problems.

Iowa.

The legislature of this state is abreast of the times as to age of workers and hours of labor. The compulsory education law requires attendance at school of the children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, for sixteen weeks of school year.

The Iowa legislature this last winter passed an amendment to the child labor law, placing the burden of proof of the age of any child found employed on the employer, rather than on the factory inspector, where it formerly rested. The women of Iowa are thoroughly aroused to secure the best possible conditions of education and suitable work for Iowa children, that thereby a noble future citizenship may be secured. The men of Iowa do not oppose, but receive with appreciation the comradeship of the women in the service of childhood.

The last state conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution considered the pending question in the state legislature, and before the Congress at Washington, and took action which was influential. This action is herewith included as a suggestion to other states when similar opportunities arise.

Resolution Passed by the Ninth Annual Conference, Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The committee appointed by the State Regent to present resolutions on the proposed amendments to the child labor law submits the following:

"Be it Resolved, That the members of this Daughters of the American Revolution Conference recommends that an effort be made to amend the child labor law so as to require that the working certificate be issued by school authorities, thus placing the burden of proof of age on the parents of child. Also that a definite educational grade be made a requisite to the issuance of working certificate. We further recommend that this conference places itself on record as favoring an eight hour system for working children. Also that the law be so amended as to forbid all employment of children under 14 years

of age during the hours in which the schools of the district in which the child resides are in session.

"Resolved, That this conference commends the action of the National Child Labor Committee in the effort to secure a children's bureau under the Federal government and goes on record as heartily endorsing the establishment of proposed bureau.

"We suggest that the local chapters give a place on their programs for the discussion of child labor laws at some date previous to the convening of the state legislature."

Nebraska.

Nebraska is an agricultural rather than a manufacturing state. There is practically no child labor problem outside of Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln. The law is excellent; when it was enacted two years ago there were several thousand children under age being employed; they were principally in the two cities above named.

The compulsory education law operates in harmony and results are seen in the increased attendance at schools. The juvenile courts have done such effective work, that the Superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys estimates that in two years or less he will have one empty building.

"These courts are also instructing the parents in child labor problems and also in the way to look after and educate the children they have brought into the world."

Minnesota.

The child labor law is good and is enforced by a woman inspector in the Bureau of Labor. The age limit is 14 years for those who have finished grade school work and are below 18 years of age. Those below 18 must furnish certificate of having finished the grades; the child must appear in person and show that he is strong and well enough to work, and that their families require their aid. No child under 16 shall work more than 60 hours in one week or where machinery is used, or steam apparatus or dangerous acids, or liquor is sold, or there exists any danger to life or morals. Girls under 16 shall not be employed where they have to stand constantly. Child labor workers are also aroused against child loafing which they consider a sister menace.

Michigan.

The law of Michigan is fairly well adapted to the state needs. The State Federation of Women's Clubs and organized labor, and an Inter-Church Child Labor Committee, are working on these lines. In Grand Rapids an Industrial scholarship fund has been created to help needy families keep their children in school. The system of scholarships for working children of needy parents—generally widows—is being

used in other states. It is objected to by some publicists as faulty. It certainly is effective for temporary and speedy relief. The possible harm has not yet reached appreciable proportions.

Kansas.

Kansas may reasonably boast of her position at the head of the column; this state claiming to have the least percentage of illiteracy of any state in the union.

The member of the Child Labor Committee from that state while reminding your chairman of the fact, frees herself from the charge of arrogance, by stating the character of her population, etc.

The limit of age is fourteen years; no night work for children, and only forty-eight hours in one week.

Provision against dangerous machinery and contamination of morals is made.

Specifications concerning inspection are specific and inclusive.

A compulsory educational law makes the services of truant officers contributory to child labor law enforcement.

Daughters of the American Revolution women are an organized factor in work for the children, while they do not neglect the original work of the Society.

The Northwestern, the Mountain and the Pacific States.

These states have not as yet been so invaded by the commercialism of shops and the factory as to hold out large inducements for the labor of children. Child labor laws have not been needed where child labor to any extent does not exist. Compulsory education has insured the presence of the children in the school, which is the best protection against putting the child to harmful work.

Your committee does not claim that there is no child labor in these states; there doubtless is such labor; its proportions have not yet so attracted general attention that public sentiment has crystallized into full legal protection.

The women in several of these States are fairly organized for civic advancement and to protect the people against public wrongs.

A Daughters of the American Revolution woman from Colorado said on this subject of child labor: "We have no child labor in Colorado and do not propose to have." "We do not propose to have" was emphasized by the conscious power of full citizenship.

J. ELLEN FOSTER,
Chairman Committee on Child Labor,
N. S. D. A. R.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I have just received a communication from a gentleman who is on this platform, and I ask Mrs.

William L. Peel, of Georgia, to present this gentleman and give her reasons for so doing at this time. Mrs. Peel, of Atlanta, Georgia.

MRS. PEEL. *Madam President General, and ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I could not stand here in my place in this beautiful house where the birds sing and the flowers bloom without making acknowledgement in behalf of the "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, to this administration, which has recognized their places officially. Until that time, they were a kind of vague nebulous body floating in the minds of all, but in a rather disconnected way. And since the organization of this Committee of Real Daughters, we have endeavored to become more in touch with the many hundreds of "Real Daughters," some of whom are now with us, some of whom have passed away. You perhaps do not know that there have been more than eight hundred "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution discovered and put upon a proper footing, honored, and cheered in their last hours by this splendid organization of ours. We are still doing our duty towards them as chapters, doing it proudly and gladly, and we are also doing it in a national way, through this committee. All appeals that are sent to us are investigated and properly handled by the Treasurer General. I would ask of all chapters having "Real Daughters," or having had "Real Daughters," to furnish this committee with an obituary notice of the decease of any of these old ladies. I think it would be a beautiful thing to have a scrap book containing the name and dates of each of these ladies with her ancestry. I would begin with my own State which furnished the first "Real Daughter" and I think that that would become a priceless heirloom in the archives of this beautiful building.

I have here to-day with us the son and daughter of the first "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, who have journeyed from their distant home in Georgia, as they do annually to this house of their fathers, and I wish to present them to this audience: George Hugh Washington, of Macon, Georgia, and Mrs. Washington Bellamy. Their mother was Regent of the chapter, was intensely patriotic, and has left the same heirloom with her descendants who never neglect to come to these meetings or to make a contribution to this beautiful building—George Hugh Washington and Mrs. Bellamy. (The persons named were presented to the audience amid great applause, the Congress rising.)

MR. WASHINGTON. *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:* It is a very great pleasure as well as some slight embarrassment to appear before you to-day. I thank Mrs. Peel, of Georgia, and your President General for their courtesy in inviting my sister and myself upon the stage as the children of the first "Real Daughter." It chanced that my mother was so old when the society was formed that I came with her and in that way I was present almost at the inception of your now grand and all powerful society. She made a circle of friends at that time that gave her a great deal of

pleasure, and, I think, added to the length of her life. Among them was Mrs. Harrison, who at that time made the first suggestion for this magnificent and unequalled temple of patriotism. At the same time she had the great pleasure of meeting your President General. The friendship that she formed with those ladies lasted as long as she lived. She felt so much interested in the work of building this hall that every year she made a slight contribution to it, and since her death my sister and I have added a mite annually; but now that your hall is nearly completed, I, in memory of my mother, and as a memorial to her, Madam President General, tender to this Continental Congress, the last one thousand dollars that shall be paid on that debt. [Great applause, the Congress rising.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This demonstration by the Congress of delight and gratitude is sufficient. You scarcely need a word from me, Mr. Washington, but I do thank you in the name of the whole organization and of the Continental Hall Committee;—and when you give that thousand dollars it will be—I have told you I have learned to pronounce architectural terms—it will be the “acrotyreal termination” which means the last thing to place—the finishing touch!

We would also express the loving memory in which all of those earlier Daughters, like myself hold your loved and revered mother.

Mrs. PEEL. That was a beautiful interlude to my few remarks. I merely wish to say that I hope Mr. Washington will pay that thousand dollars soon, and as my little talk would not be complete without an allusion to the recognition we have had from this administration, so also, I wish to thank my co-laborers, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, of Massachusetts who has been always a noble friend of the “Real Daughter” and Mrs. Matthew Scott, of Illinois, who is also a member of my committee, and has inspired me with her courage.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. Peel, not only for your report, but for the graceful way in which you have rendered it, and for the priceless gift of friendship and finance.

Mrs. JONES, of New York. *I move that we adjourn.* (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take a recess.

There are several other reports of great interest. If you take your recess now—it is just a quarter past one—The recess is before you, and of course, it is not debatable.

Mrs. BRAYTON. *I move we take a recess.* Is not the report of the Committee on the Desecration of the Flag the next on the program?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BRAYTON. We want a big audience to hear that.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this house do now take a recess. I will not put the vote immediately, because there are several interesting invitations, and several announcements to be made to us, and you are therefore asked to remain in your seats—

not for business, but to listen to the above mentioned notices and then the resolution will be before you.

Will the Official Reader please read the invitation to visit the Alaska Exposition?

OFFICIAL READER. The Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Washington wish to extend a very cordial invitation to all Daughters attending this Congress, and their friends. To visit the "Alaska-Yukon-Pacific (A-Y-P) Exposition in Seattle, Washington, from June 1st to October. All Daughters will receive a hearty welcome from the Seattle Daughters. Any one wishing to do so, may have mail sent in care of Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters on the exposition grounds. We hope to see you all during this summer.

Mrs. BRYAN. *I move that we accept that invitation with thanks.* (Seconded.)

(Motion put and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a resolution before you to take a recess. (Motion put and carried.)

(Recess taken at 1.25 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1909.

The meeting was called to order by the President General.

Mrs. CHENAULT, of Kentucky. It gives me great pleasure, Madam President General, to present to you this small token of the affection, appreciation and loyalty of the entire delegation from Kentucky. These are the revived roses of last night. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is lovely to see roses rise again, as we all can, and give joy like the sunshine of which we spoke. I thank Kentucky with all my heart. A request has come to me to have sung "My Old Kentucky Home," and it will be sung immediately.

("My Old Kentucky Home" was sung by Mrs. Noble Newport Potts, the delegation from Kentucky joining in the chorus.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. A tribute of affection for Kentucky!

Now, you have heard me talk a great deal about the sunshine, this morning. I think that is has a very penetrating ray this afternoon. Here is a cablegram, via Honolulu:

(Reading.)

"To the President General:

Congratulations upon completion ceremonies. Affectionate greetings.

(Signed) Cornelia Fairbanks."

[Prolonged applause.] (Congress rose.)

So do we complete our great circle of interest, affection, peace and harmony, toward which this whole Congress is tending.

The baby chapter of Georgia has just sent greetings from Cartersville.

MISS BENNING. Cartersville Chapter is organized, and has sent greetings to the Congress. I want to speak for the baby, and ask for the good wishes of the Congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is our child!

MISS RICHARDS, the Official Reader, has an announcement to make in relation to the Sons of the American Revolution entertainment to-night. She will give you the address, etc., and the Chair will add a detail or two.

OFFICIAL READER. The ceremonies of the Sons will be held this evening in the Congregational Church, at the corner of Tenth and "G" Streets.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia bid me to extend their greetings to this assemblage, and hope that they will welcome every Daughter there this evening. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, will speak, and I know from my own hearing that he is a most talented and charming speaker. Every member will enjoy hearing him. The "Sons" will have music, and your President General will arrive during the evening. I appreciate very much this attention, repeated each year, on the part of the "Sons," and think that a resolution of appreciation and acceptance, at once, would be agreeable.

MRS. GETCHELL. Madam President General, may I offer that resolution?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Getchell offers the resolution, and it is numerously seconded. All in favor will please say "aye." I know that you cannot say "no" to such an invitation.

Ladies, we are now about to engage in what I hope will prove to be a most *remunerative* ceremony! Your President General will make brief report. As she said yesterday, this Hall, in itself, is its own report. However, there is here (on table) a reprint of the actual business report which was sent to every chapter in the country last November, and received then or in December—but a very few months ago. That gives a full report of all business since we separated a year ago. You have, doubtless, many of you, received and read this report, although there may be some delegates who have not seen it, and I will be very happy to have this report distributed at any time you may desire. It is the report of your President General to the Continental Hall Committee and the National Board. Both of those bodies requested that the report be printed and widely distributed. It is here reprinted, in order to spare the time of the Congress and to prevent unnecessary elaboration in my report this afternoon.

Since we adjourned a year ago, a contract has been signed with the builders, after five or six competitive bids had been placed in the hands of our architect. After consultation with the President General, the architect was authorized by the Board and myself to sign the

existing contract. The Norcross Company's bid was the lowest, and Mr. Casey, architect, considered it best to accept it. We signed the contract in June, and building operations were commenced as immediately thereafter as possible.

Of course, you have seen for yourselves the practical completion of the interior of this building. I know of no building in the country where the decoration is so sumptuous and at the same time so genuinely and simply colonial—every room speaks for itself; the mosaic hallways speak for themselves. We will go into no minute details; many of you have been on the third floor, and know its arrangements. The installation of the heating plants and the electric-lights, in order to reach the third story, was needed and is now completed.

I would further state that while we had hoped, when we signed the contract, that *everything*, even to the front columns, would be in place by the convening of this Congress, yet, as I remarked in my opening address, one can only *hope* when dealing with building contractors! Our hope has been more nearly realized than in nine out of ten big building operations ever undertaken. There is very little more to do to the exterior. It looks much more unfinished to you members of the Congress than it really is, for the reason that the balustrade which will eventually surround the top of second story and conceal from the general view that copper roof, (which in a little while, from the action of the weather and the treatment, will become a beautiful deep green, resembling the roof of the Corcoran Art Gallery) is yet to be placed. That marble balustrade is nearly all here from the quarries. If a few more sections of it could have arrived earlier, it could have been in place, and this would have enabled the complete finish of the third floor. When that is finished, you will then have all the columns erected—the State memorial monoliths, the front portico columns, and the north portico, including the *porte cochère*. Then practically, all of the marble work is completed.

The memorial monoliths from colonial states, that have arrived, are all in place, and I trust that you have all seen and admired them. They are of the severest classic proportions, and are considered as fine monoliths as are in the country. More than half of the number are already erected; the other six will be placed as rapidly as they are quarried. You understand that to quarry a monolith is a very difficult proposition, for six or eight large blocks of marble may be taken out, only to find that, after all, they come just short of the required proportions—in which even the quarrying has to begin all over again in order to get a block large enough. A monolith is a column in a single piece of marble or stone, as you know.

The interior of the third story of our Hall (except where there are building materials stored) is completed, including the beautiful electroliers. Your attention is called particularly to the latter throughout the building. They were not in the original contract, but authority was given the architect to sign the contract for them. They cost about

six thousand dollars. One of these great beautiful lights (indicating ceiling of auditorium) was given by Tennessee, and it is now paid for and we are very grateful for it. We sit under the light of Tennessee, and I know that we will grow to greatness thereby. There are smaller electroliers throughout the building, extremely handsome ones in the Board Room, and they are all a part of the electrolier contract. It is considered, I believe, by the architect who selected them—and my views accord with his—that they are as fitting, beautiful and appropriate fixtures as have been gathered together in a public building.

The hardwood floors of the Hall are of exceptional beauty, and the Mosaic walks throughout our corridors are handsome and durable. The architect asked me particularly to draw your attention to the upstairs corridor and its ornamentation. He tells me that rarely in any public building is a corridor so handsomely decorated with columns, and the panels are all highly decorated.

However, all of these things you will observe for yourselves, if you have not already done so. I will not weary you—nor undergo the operation of wearying myself, in retrospect!—by telling you of all that I have strived to do in these eight or ten months, in order to complete this building. It has meant most arduous mental and physical labor. I have been here and inspected this Hall, when it would not have seemed possible to you that it could be occupied within a year. A very short time ago, the scaffolding was way up to our beautiful glass roof, and stairways and ladders were in every spot. There was, literally, no place to walk; but I found that straight and narrow path which leads to virtue and success! [Laughter and applause.] I walked; I climbed; I did what was necessary from top to bottom; inspected, and hurried, and worried, and plead, and ordered, and, finally, consummated. [Applause.]

I desire to pay a tribute, here, to the excellent work of Professor Mechlin, who has been our expert engineer, watching over this building day by day; he was engaged to protect the interests of the Society and charged to see that all materials used were of the first quality, and to give his personal attention to every detail. He has done this, and has given his time, labor and thought without stint.

To Mr. Casey, our architect, we owe a vote of thanks for the use of his god-given ability to create the plans for such a building; and I feel that this committee should send a resolution of greeting and approbation to Mr. Casey, who has been unavoidably kept from us when he had confidently expected to be here to see this achievement of his plans.

Your chairman has further to report, so far as the finances for the Hall are concerned, a most excellent condition. We have not as yet been obliged to draw and pay out all of the money which we borrowed. You authorized us to borrow a sum not to exceed \$200,000. We made arrangements with the bank (Trust Co.) to borrow \$200,000; and,

as you will see in the little re-printed report, this is considered, I believe, one of the most advantageous arrangements ever made by those who borrow upon property. We are paying only five per cent. interest, which is the usual rate; but to obtain \$200,000 when we did, at a time when the money market was in so tight a condition, would not have been an easy matter, had it not been for the confidence in the Daughters of the American Revolution, their energy and their financial standing, exhibited by the banks in this city. The bank which made us the loan, the American Security and Trust Company, gave us the money with warm and unalloyed interest. I do not mean that interest which finally we are going to pay them! I mean the *sentimental* interest that induced them to lend us the money (that we might pay them in practical interest). I wish to say here that Mr. Glover has been of incalculable value to us because of his personal interest in this project; and Mr. Bell, the president of the bank, has been very kind to us.

We are at liberty to pay off the debt, in sums of five thousand dollars, at interest-bearing periods, whenever we see fit. The great advantage in this arrangement is, that: it not only decreases our debt, but it also decreases the amount of interest that we are obliged to pay upon it. Every time we pay off five thousand dollars, we stop paying interest upon that amount of money. Upon a loan of two hundred thousand dollars, it is rarely that an arrangement can be made by which so small a sum can be paid upon the debt from time to time. All of you ladies who have large financial interests, know that. To-day, then, we stand with the work of building very nearly completed, and with fifty thousand dollars still in the bank to draw upon. We had drawn out only one hundred thousand dollars up to last week; and until we draw the money from the loan we do not pay interest upon it. That was one of the advantageous provisions of the loan. We drew only fifty thousand dollars at the beginning, and therefore paid interest on no more than that amount until a few months ago, when we drew the next fifty thousand dollars. It was only last week that we drew fifty thousand dollars more, to pay to the contractors who had earned it—and fifty thousand dollars in still due on the contract, and will be paid when the building is finally completed.

In our own treasury, in addition to the fifty thousand dollars of the loan still remaining on deposit in our account and drawing interest for our benefit, we have a large sum on deposit for our Hall, about which the Treasurer General will tell you. Therefore, to sum up: your chairman reports what your eyes see before you—this perfectly completed auditorium the practically completed interior of the entire building, as well as the nearly completed exterior,—a fulfillment of the promise as far as it lay within the power of the chairman to complete the Hall with the loan which was authorized by the Continental Congress a year ago,—and with a sum of money remaining large enough to cover every expense incident to the contract without further borrowing of a dollar

Now, one further word. A little impression seems to have gone abroad somewhere that we need to give nothing more to our Hall fund from our local chapters or individually. That is an erroneous impression, for, of course, *we must pay off this loan, of \$200,000.* At the Congress, our Treasurer General reported that she was under the impression we would have a surplus each year sufficient to pay the interest on the loan, and also to do something towards the sinking fund. That is absolutely correct: the history of the past year has proven it. But it would take so long for that sinking fund to accumulate from the surplus, in addition to paying the interest, that we wish you by splendid voluntary contributions to augment that surplus. The sooner the debt is paid, the sooner the Society is relieved entirely of the indebtedness of paying the *interest* on the principal. The loan was made for ten years. We hope to see, in half that time, the whole debt wiped out! Then you will be able to use all your money for your splendid patriotic and local work, without having any incumbrance on the Hall to carry or consider. [Prolonged applause.]

Mrs. HICKOX. *I move that the report be accepted with thanks.*

Mrs. NOYES. I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Hardy, Vice-President General from Kentucky put the question?

(Mrs. Hardy takes the chair.)

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion to accept the report of the Chairman of Continental Hall Committee with thanks. The motion has been seconded. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. *I move to accept the report by a rising vote.*

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion made by Mrs. McCartney. Is there a second? The motion is numerously seconded. All in favor will please rise. Those opposed—but I hardly think that it is necessary to put that vote. The motion is carried unanimously. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Thank you, ladies.

(Mrs. McLean resumes the chair.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed immediately to the business in hand. Here—in this box—we will receive any of those nice contributions that you are going to give us to-day, just to show how generous you can be! And to encourage you, the President General wishes to record some contributions that have been sent her during the last two or three days.

Mrs. ORTON, State Regent of Ohio. Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Orton.

Mrs. ORTON. Ohio asks the privilege of contributing out of her regular order on account of an immediate engagement.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. No contributions are out of order. We will be glad to accept contributions at any time.

At this point the Chair wishes the Treasurer General to give some instructions in order that everyone may understand clearly how to come

to the platform, what to write upon the contribution envelopes, and where to deposit them.

TREASURER GENERAL. It has usually been customary, I believe, to call the roll of States, and for the different State contributors to come to the platform in their regular order. We can begin at either end you please. But before coming up, I would like to ask those sending their contributions in checks to be sure that they are properly endorsed, to the Treasurer General, not in my name, personally, but to the Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Every check which comes here should be endorsed properly to the Treasurer General, no matter whether it comes directly from the chapter or through your treasurer. If checks are intended as contributions in a lump, please endorse them to the Treasurer General, and then on the outside of the envelope which the President General will give you, kindly see that the proper data are written there, such as the name of the donor, special features for which the contribution is intended, etc. etc. We are not mind readers, and cannot therefore tell anything about the contribution without this information on the outside of the envelope.

Does anyone present wish to ask any question?

A MEMBER. May I ask if the surplus leaves any money with which to retire these bonds for the present year.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is that,

THE MEMBER. I would like to ask if the surplus leaves any money for the payment of the bonds for the present year.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General will reply.

TREASURER GENERAL. Of course, it depends upon what you wish to do with the surplus. I suppose that there are furnishings to be placed in the hall. If you wish to pay anything for furniture, etc., we cannot vote anything to the surplus. I recommended, yesterday, the transfer of \$15,000 from the current fund to the surplus fund. The interest on \$200,000 is \$10,000. There would be \$5,000 to be used for one payment on the debt, if you wish to make the transfer suggested and so appropriate that amount of money.

Mrs. HALL, of Delaware. Madam President General. What are the general expenses of the national society during the year?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General will reply to all of those questions relating to the finances.

TREASURER GENERAL. My report was furnished the Congress yesterday. Our annual expenses for the year, I stated in that report. Did you not have a copy of it?

Mrs. HALL. I have no copy of it with me.

TREASURER GENERAL. Well, the expenses were approximately fifty thousand dollars.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General is perfectly right in her reply. Everything relating to the general financial affairs of the Society is in her annual report. We will now proceed to collect contri-

butions for the Hall fund. The meeting this afternoon was called for the especial purpose of receiving contributions to the Hall.

Mrs. HALL. I understand that, but from the few words you spoke just a minute ago, I thought that the surplus must be much less than was told us two years ago we might expect at this time. For instance, \$58,000 is turned into the treasury every year. If the expenses were, say, \$30,000, that would leave us about \$28,000. Then, if we deduct the \$10,000 for the interest, there would still remain \$18,000, would there not?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. On the supposition that the expenses were \$30,000, yes; but they were, as a matter of fact, \$50,000 the past year. If you will kindly look over the report of the Treasurer General, you will see that all of that general information is contained therein. If you will do that I will be very much indebted, because I am so anxious to collect some of the contributions now, and encourage the general spirit of the occasion!

Mrs. BRAYTON. Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brayton, of Michigan.

Mrs. BRAYTON. May I also ask the courtesy of the House, as I have an announcement to make?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has no doubt that the House will be glad to grant you this privilege.

Mrs. RAY. Madam President General, I rise to a question of information.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ray, of Massachusetts. You may state your question.

Mrs. RAY. I would like to ask if this is the proper time and place to bring in a contribution of a chapter to put a name on the Roll of Honor?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, it is the proper time and place, Mrs. Ray.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Orton, of Ohio.

Mrs. ORTON. The total amount contributed by Ohio is \$828.25, contributed as follows:

Mrs. R. W. Taylor, of Mahoning Chapter, account Ohio seal, Ohio,	\$0 50	\$0 50
Catharine Green Chapter, account furnishing Ohio room,	25 00	
Columbus Chapter, account furnishing room,	100 00	
Dolly Madison Chapter, account furnishing room, ..	25 00	
Ft. McArthur Chapter, account furnishing room, ..	29 00	
George Clinton Chapter, account furnishing room, ..	10 00	
Hetuck Chapter, account furnishing room,	15 00	
Lima Chapter, account furnishing room,	40 00	
Mahoning Chapter, account furnishing room,	25 00	
Marietta Chapter, account furnishing room,	10 00	

Mary Washington Chapter, account of furnishing room,	10 00
New Connecticut Chapter, account furnishing room,	10 00
Old Northwest Chapter, account furnishing room,	18 00
Urbana Chapter, account furnishing room,	10 00
Ursula Wolcott Chapter,	50 00
Washington Court House Chapter, account furnishing room,	25 00
Western Reserve Chapter, account furnishing room,	25 00
Mrs. M. A. Fanning, of Western Reserve Chapter, account furnishing Ohio room,	5 00
Cincinnati Chapter, account furnishing room,	100 00
Col. George Croghan Chapter, account furnishing room,	50 00
Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, account furnishing room,	20 00
Fort Findlay Chapter, account furnishing room, ..	20 00
Jonathan Dayton Chapter, account furnishing room,	26 25
London Chapter, account furnishing room,	18 00
Luther Reeve Chapter, account furnishing room, ..	2 00
Martha Pitkin Chapter, account furnishing room, ..	40 00
New Connecticut Chapter, account furnishing room,	10 00
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, account furnishing room, ..	50 00
Wahwilaway Chapter, account furnishing room, ..	10 00
Miss Fanny Harnit, State Vice-Regent, account Coat of Arms,	25 00
Mrs. John H. Doyle, of Ursula Wolcott Chapter, account Coat of Arms,	25 00

 828 25

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh! ladies, applaud! [Great applause.] That is a magnificent gift from Ohio. I scarce knew that we would receive that much altogether, this year.

Mrs. BRAYTON. Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brayton.

Mrs. BRAYTON. *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:* It is a great regret to me that the Chairman of our Memorial Continental Hall fund is not present here this afternoon to make her own report, owing to illness.

Michigan's contribution to Memorial Continental Hall for 1909, both personal and from chapters is:

Michigan Chapters, \$621 25

I know that you are dreadfully tired of hearing that all of our chapters have contributed, but I am proud to say that every chapter

in the State of Michigan has contributed for the fifth successive year to Memorial Continental Hall.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you so much, dear Michigan, for your grand generosity, in your every chapter.

Mrs. Lockwood is recognized. She is not feeling well, and wishes to retire. She is the Regent of Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Columbia. Ladies, Mrs. Lockwood. [Prolonged applause.]

(Congress rising.)

Mrs. Lockwood. On behalf of Mary Washington Chapter, I have this report to make:

"By Mrs. Lockwood, in memory of Lilian Lockwood, \$25.00; by the Mary Washington Chapter, the receipts from our bazaar, \$750.00; making a total of \$800.00 from the Mary Washington Chapter toward the Library Fund." [Applause.]

I want to say one thing more. If their lives are spared until next fall, the Mary Washington Chapter has taken measures personally to raise the rest of the money that will clear the debt of the library. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, we owe much of the completion of this building to the resolution which was offered on this floor last year, which resolution, granting the authority to project our loan, was offered by Mrs. Lockwood. Your President General therefore feels that in this public way she wishes to express her appreciation of the clear foresight which led Mrs. Lockwood to offer the resolution, and this house to carry it—which has allowed us all to be here together to-day. [Applause.]

Now, ladies, you may have heard that this was a donation or contribution from a chapter. The attention of the house is called to the fact that every individual or chapter may present its funds if it sees fit, or present it through its officers, if it prefers. I wish to make it clear that it is not out of order to receive a contribution from the chapters, individually, just as we have accepted this one of \$800 from one chapter.

Mrs. SNYDER, of Texas. *Madam President General and Ladies:* We have to present from Texas:

Texas chapters,	\$45 00	
Agnes Woodson Chapter, account Henry memorial,	25 00	
Colonel George Moffett Chapter, account Henry memorial,	15 00	
Lady Washington Chapter, account Henry memorial,	50 00	
Rebecca Crockett Chapter, account Henry memorial,	10 00	
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, account Henry memorial,	25 00	
		\$170 00

(Concluding.) Thus completing the amount that we owed for the Texas room and the star in the ceiling.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so splendid to have Texas, far away, take one of the handsomest rooms in the building, and then, too, give us the promise of that lone star that will light us on our path. [Applause.]

Ladies, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. [Prolonged applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT. Madam President General and ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure, in addition to the contribution which the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter will make to-day to Continental Hall, to give my personal contribution of a check for \$250. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the name of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, we are grateful for this generous contribution.

We now proceed immediately with the collection of the other contributions. Mrs. Stevens, of Michigan.

Mrs. STEVENS. In the Treasurer General's report, which was published yesterday, on page ten, it will be seen that all of the Michigan chapters contributed for a memorial to our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Chittenden, the sum of \$946, to be held in trust for a memorial to be sent to you upon determining what it will be, in Continental Hall. The State Regent has just reported five dollars in addition, making the amount \$951. The regent of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, adds a contribution of \$50 to make the amount \$1,000 for the memorial to Mrs. Chittenden, to be sent to the Treasurer General. This is to be held in trust with the other amount.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Stevens, we are very grateful for two things. First, for the contribution which we have received with gratitude; and second, for bringing once more before us the undying memory of that magnificent woman whom your memorial will ever keep in our hearts, Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, may I make for the Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Connecticut, a contribution of \$80; and, Madam President General, may I please state here—you know, ladies, I have been delving in the past a little, and I know lots about people's ancestors, to say nothing about the beginnings of things. Your President General spoke about the motion of Mrs. Lockwood, of last year, which when carried allowed us to complete Continental Hall. I want here to make a statement which, perhaps, many of you do not know, that the first motion made towards erecting a continental hall was made by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank the Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, and announce that on Saturday, at the Continental Hall Committee meeting, Mrs. Pinney, past regent of the chapter and active member, gave fifty dollars in cash. That was only a very few days since.

Miss MECUM. A contribution from New Jersey to Continental Hall

fund: New Jersey, \$1,325, representing the furniture in the New Jersey room.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. And from Miss Mecum a candelabrum which is priceless. A total contribution of \$1,325. [Applause.] Isn't that a magnificent donation from little New Jersey? And when we see what the money has paid for, the rarest room in the country!

Mrs. HICKOX. Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hickox, of Illinois.

Mrs. HICKOX. I deposit with the Treasurer General:

Mrs. Celia M. B. Boyington, of Rockford chapter,	\$3 65
Illinois chapters,	173 00
Amor Patriae Chapter,	25 00
Chicago Chapter,	100 00
Dixon Chapter,	10 00
General John Stark Chapter,	25 00
Illini Chapter,	10 00
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter,	100 00
Lincoln Chapter,	10 00
Moline Chapter,	100 00
North Shore Chapter,	30 00
Peoria Chapter,	20 00
Princeton Chapter,	10 00
Rebecca Park Chapter,	50 00
Mrs. G. A. Lawrence, of Rebecca Park Chapter, ...	100 00
Rochelle Chapter,	25 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that Mrs. Charles H. Deere sent to her the checks just spoken of; her inability to be present is owing to her serious illness. I wish you, everyone, to think with affection, as you always do, of Mrs. Deere, and with earnest hope for her rapid recovery; and let me thank her in the name of this Congress for the \$200 from herself and to thank Mrs. Butterworth, her daughter, for the \$100.

Mrs. MASURY, of Massachusetts. Madam President General.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. Just one moment, please. In my hand is a contribution from Seattle Chapter, Washington, \$5. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We wish to thank Washington every time she does anything for us. We are so glad to have her here with us.

Now, Mrs. Masury.

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President General, I have to report for our state:

Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, account bronze doors,	\$10 00
Colonel Loamm Baldwin Chapter, account bronze doors,	10 00

Lucy Jackson Chapter, account bronze doors,	50 00
Mrs. Alice Rowe, of Lucy Knox Chapter,	5 00
Mary Draper Chapter, account bronze doors,	25 00
Mary Mattoon Chapter, account bronze doors,	15 00
Mercy Warren Chapter, account bronze doors,	200 00
Old South Chapter, account bronze doors,	100 00
Sea Coast Defence Chapter, account bronze doors,	25 00

Mrs. McCLELLAN :

Alabama Chapters,	\$42 00	
Mobile Chapter,	25 00	
		<hr/> \$67 00

(At this point several regents deposited envelopes for their states.)

Fond-du-lac Chapter, Wisconsin,	\$10 00	
Fort Atkinson Chapter, Wisconsin,	10 00	
Jean Nicolet Chapter, Wisconsin,	5 00	
John Bell Chapter, Wisconsin,	25 00	
Kenosha Chapter, Wisconsin,	10 00	
Marshfield Chapter, Wisconsin,	10 00	
Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin,	50 00	
Nequi-Antigo-Seibah Chapter, Wisconsin,	5 00	
Plymouth Chapter, Wisconsin,	5 00	
Racine Chapter, Wisconsin,	10 00	
Tyrannena Chapter, Wisconsin,	10 00	
Wau Bun Chapter, Wisconsin,	10 00	
Waupun Chapter, Wisconsin,	10 00	
		<hr/> \$170 00

William McKinley Chapter, Vermont,	\$11 50	\$11 50
Atlanta Chapter, Georgia,	\$10 50	
Elijah Clarke Chapter, Georgia,	5 00	
Piedmont-Continental Chapter, Georgia,	10 00	
Shadrach Inman Chapter, Georgia,	5 00	
Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Georgia,	10 00	
		<hr/> \$40 50

General Marion Chapter, Colorado,	\$10 00	\$10 00
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Mrs. Lillian Rosell Messenger, account "Heroine of the Hudson," District of Columbia,	\$1 00	\$1 00
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THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Contributions from Alabama, ladies. Come

right forward, please. Mrs. Green, of Missouri—Oh! Massachusetts wants to give us some more.

Mrs. MASURY. I wish to say that all of our contributions have not yet been given, and that this money that we have donated we wish to pledge for the front doors, the memorial bronze doors which we wish this money kept for, and there are other contributions.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to have the privilege of announcing from the New York City Chapter, of which she was for so long a time the regent, that it has finished and given into the Treasurer General's hands its pledge of \$5,000, from one chapter. [Applause.]

Mrs. Green, we would like to hear from Missouri now.

Mrs. GREEN. Madam President General, contributions from Missouri:

Anne Helm Chapter, account Missouri room,	\$15 00
Anne Helm Chapter, account Continental Hall, ...	10 00
Carrollton Chapter,	12 00
Columbian Chapter,	25 00
Elizabeth Benton Chapter,	15 00
Jefferson Chapter,	25 00
Jemima Alexander Sharpe Chapter,	18 00
Joplin Chapter,	10 00
Kansas City Chapter,	100 00
Laclede Chapter,	40 00
Mexico-Missouri Chapter, for Sarah G. Dennett, "Real Daughter,"	5 00
Nancy Hunter Chapter,	10 00
Osage Chapter,	30 00
Sarah Bryan Chinn Chapter,	15 00
	<hr/> \$330 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Three hundred and thirty dollars from Missouri. We thank you with all our hearts.

Mrs. HARPER, of Virginia:

Virginia Chapters,	\$10 00
Albemarle Chapter,	25 00
Blue Ridge Chapter,	15 00
Dorothea Henry Chapter,	25 00
Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter,	10 00
Fairfax County Chapter,	20 00
Fort Nelson Chapter,	10 00
Frances Bland Randolph Chapter,	10 00
Great Bridge Chapter,	10 00
Hampton Chapter,	20 00
Lynchburg Chapter,	10 00

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter,	25 00	
Massanutton Chapter, to enroll Mrs. Lucy Bailey		
Heneberger on the Roll of Honor Book,	50 00	
Montpelier Chapter,	10 00	
Stuart Chapter,	25 00	
Sycamore Shoals Chapter,	10 00	
		<hr/> \$285 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank Virginia, too, with warm hearts, for her generosity.

Mrs. HARPER. Our State Regent is not here, and she asked me to act for her.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, and we deeply regret her absence.

Mrs. THOM, of Maryland:

Baltimore Chapter,	\$100 00
General Smallwood Chapter,	50 00
Cresap Chapter,	25 00
Maryland Line Chapter,	100 00
Mordecai Gist Chapter,	1 00
Thomas Johnson Chapter,	50 00
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter,	25 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank Maryland for this generous contribution, through you, Mrs. Thom, the State Regent.

Mrs. MASURY. A personal contribution from Mrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts, for \$10; Minute Men Chapter, \$15.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We love to see the giving spirit of Massachusetts.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. Mary Draper Chapter, \$25.

Mrs. MASURY. Prudence Wright Chapter, \$20; Warren and Prescott Chapter, \$150; Lucy Jackson Chapter, \$50; Colonel Loammi Baldwin Chapter, \$10; Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, \$10. Is there anything more from Massachusetts? Let's have it all this time. Boston Tea Party Chapter, \$100; Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, \$25. I credited Lucy Knox Chapter with \$25.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it not beautiful to see Massachusetts just crowding the aisles? Is there anything more from Massachusetts? Quequechan Chapter, \$15.

Mrs. MASURY. I believe that is all, Madam President General. I have the same spirit—"Anything more."

Miss LAKE, of Iowa:

Abigail Adams Chapter, account Iowa room,	\$25 00
Candlestick Chapter, account Iowa room,	13 00
Denison Chapter, account Iowa room,	10 00
Dubuque Chapter, account Iowa room,	15 00
Francis Shaw Chapter, account Iowa room,	25 00

Guthrie Center Chapter, account Iowa room,	5 00
Marshalltown Chapter, account Iowa room,	25 00
Mary Brewster Chapter, account Iowa room,	8 20
Nehemiah Letts Chapter, account Iowa room,	30 00
Penelope Van Princes Chapter, account Iowa room,	10 00
Spinning Wheel Chapter, account Iowa room,	10 00
Old Thirteen Chapter, account Iowa room,	15 00
Waterloo Chapter, account Iowa room,	5 00
Waterloo Chapter, account Iowa room,	5 00
Council Bluffs Chapter, account Iowa seal,	150 00
Mrs. Dayton W. Bushnell, of Council Bluffs Chap- ter, account Iowa seal,	25 00
Mrs. Robert E. Montgomery, of Council Bluffs Chapter, account Iowa seal,	25 00
Revolutionary Dames Chapter,	5 00
Dubuque Chapter,	15 00
Elizabeth Ross Chapter,	10 00
Manchester Chapter (now disbanded),	5 00
	<hr/> \$436 20

Miss LAKE (continuing). Council Bluffs pledged two hundred dollars for the seal of Iowa in the ceiling of the Hall. Last year they contributed fifty dollars. This year they send the balance of one hundred and fifty dollars; and since coming here they have learned that the seal is to cost two hundred and fifty dollars. Two members of the chapter, Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell and Mrs. Robert Montgomery, contribute this additional fifty dollars. In addition to this, Council Bluffs Chapter contributes fifty dollars to place the name of Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, our beloved Vice-President General, in the Roll of Honor Book. [Applause.] This makes a total of \$486.20 contributed this year by Iowa. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you not think it is wonderfully gratifying that a state so far away as Iowa can be so loyal and close to the interests of the Hall? Now, we are to hear from Colorado. "Westward the course of empire takes its way." The State Regent of Colorado, ladies.

Mrs. McNEIL:

Arkansas Valley Chapter, account Colorado seal, ..	\$10 00
Cache la Poudre Chapter, account Colorado seal, ..	5 00
Colorado Chapter,	50 00
Denver Chapter, account Colorado seal,	25 00
Ouray Chapter, account Colorado seal,	5 00
Pueblo Chapter, account Colorado seal,	10 00
Zebulon Pike Chapter, account Colorado seal,	10 00
Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil, State Regent of Colo- rado Chapter, for enrollment on Roll of Honor Book,	50 00
	<hr/> \$165 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a noble work for far-off and well-beloved Colorado. We thank you very much.

Mrs. GUTHRIE, of Indiana:

Bloomington Chapter,	\$25 00
General de Lafayette Chapter,	25 00
John Paul Chapter,	15 00
Lone Tree Chapter,	10 00
Paul Revere Chapter,	10 00
William Donaldson Chapter,	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$95 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Splendid work for Indiana. (To Mrs. Guthrie) Don't go away without receiving our thanks. Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. Indiana has also a pledge of two hundred and fifty dollars for one of the coats of arms for the ceiling.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I remember. We thank you very much, Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. PERLEY. Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Perley, the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. PERLEY:

Bellefonte Chapter,	\$25 00
Berks County Chapter,	10 00
Brookville Chapter,	50 00
Colonel Crawford Chapter,	5 00
Dial Book Chapter,	10 00
DuBois Chapter,	25 00
Fort Antes Chapter,	10 00
George Clymer Chapter,	25 00
George Taylor Chapter,	5 00
Gettysburg Chapter,	10 00
Great Crossings Chapter,	10 00
Independence Hall Chapter,	50 00
Liberty Bell Chapter,	130 00
Lycoming Chapter,	50 00
Mahontonga Chapter,	10 00
Merion Chapter,	5 00
Moshannon Chapter,	5 00
Philadelphia Chapter,	200 00
Phoebe Bayard Chapter,	5 00
Phoebe Bayard Chapter,	1 00
Pittsburg Chapter,	100 00
Quaker City Chapter,	50 00
Robert Morris Chapter,	10 00
Sunbury Chapter,	5 00

Thomas Leiper Chapter,	10 00
Mrs. Cummings, of Tidioute Chapter,	5 00
Tioga Chapter,	50 00
Valley Forge Chapter,	15 00
Washington County Chapter,	10 00
Wellsboro Chapter,	25 00
Witness Tree Chapter,	10 00
Yorktown Chapter,	10 00
Philadelphia Chapter, to enroll late regent, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, on Roll of Honor Book, ...	50 00
Mrs. S. P. Brown, of Warriof Run Chapter,	10 00

Mrs. PERLEY (continuing). An appropriation of two hundred dollars was made from the conference treasury as a special tribute to our outgoing President General, Mrs. McLean, making a total of eight hundred and ninety-one dollars from Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. And remember that last year Pennsylvania completed her pledge of six thousand dollars!—we thank her from the bottom of our hearts for this eight hundred and ninety-one dollars—and your President General is peculiarly appreciative of the two hundred. Pennsylvania is going to be like Massachusetts—not satisfied to stop.

Mrs. Peel, of Georgia, will now repeat something she has said this morning, when you were not all here to listen to it.

Mrs. PEEL. This is a pledge, ladies, of the last thousand dollars to use in the construction of this Hall. I am afraid, if it is not deposited, that it will be crowded out. It was given by George Hugh Washington, of Georgia, in memory of his mother, a “Real Daughter” of the American Revolution.

Mrs. PERLEY. Additional contributions from Pennsylvania: Scranton Chapter, \$10; Fort McClure Chapter, \$10; Germantown Chapter, \$25.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. All of the members in the hall are requested to come upon the stage and make their statements of their contributions, and then pass to the left.

Mrs. STORY. The reports of the chapters of the state of New York show over one thousand dollars contributed to Continental Hall. One chapter in Cortland has raised fifty dollars to place Mrs. Gillette on the roll of honor.

I hold in my hand a few contributions presented to me at this moment; I hope only the beginning of others that will follow later.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter,	\$25 00
Chemung Chapter,	25 00
Gansevoort Chapter,	25 00
Kanisteo Valley Chapter,	20 00
Mohegan Chapter,	25 00

Swe-kat-si Chapter,	25 00
White Plains Chapter,	10 00

Mrs. STORY (in conclusion). I wish to state that I am holding at my hotel a check which is understood to be for this purpose. I am unable to state the amount of the check at this moment. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, we are very grateful to New York for every dollar given. [Applause.] It is all very inspiring, and I know that you are delighted with everything that is given; and I am so pleased with the applause and never have the heart to stop it. Now, we must conduct the house in this way: try to have the contributions and the applause go together.

The State Vice-Regent of Connecticut is now recognized.

Mrs. MASURY, of Massachusetts. I have fifty dollars more to place Mrs. Florence E. J. Holmes, of Bunker Hill Chapter, on the Roll of Honor.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. If you have anything more, speak now—no, I will not say "or hereafter hold your peace." Come whenever you want to. Come early and come often.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I now recognize the State Vice-Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Buel.

Mrs. BUEL. Madam President General, the report from Connecticut is as follows:

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter,	\$20 00
Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter,	25 00
Dorothy Ripley Chapter,	20 00
Esther Stanley Chapter,	100 00
Fanny Ledyard Chapter,	30 00
Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter,	25 00
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter,	50 00
Mary Silliman Chapter,	25 00
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter,	30 00
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter,	80 00
Mrs. Charles H. Pinney, of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter,	50 00
Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter,	25 00
Wadsworth Chapter,	50 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Seven hundred dollars from Connecticut, ladies. We thank you. I desire to say here that there is a pledge from Connecticut which is going to be redeemed very shortly. As chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, I have recently received a letter from Mrs. Manson, of Connecticut. She will redeem a fine, large pledge. Mrs. Abbott, the State Vice-Regent of New Hampshire, is now recognized.

Mrs. ABBOTT. *Madam President General and Members of the Congress:* New Hampshire never regrets that she is a little state, except when she follows New York and Connecticut, and other big states, and realizes how small her contribution for Continental Hall must seem. But, I do believe that her heart is just as big.

We have contributed two thousand dollars for a column, with the other thirteen original states. I have the pleasure of saying to-day, that we contribute the balance of the five hundred dollars required to complete the portrait bust which we give.

Abigail Stearns Chapter, account portrait bust, . . .	\$5 00
Ashuelot Chapter,	25 00
Buntin Chapter, account portrait bust,	5 00
Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, account portrait bust, . . .	25 00
Granite Chapter, account portrait bust,	5 00
Matthew Thornton Chapter, account portrait bust, . .	50 00
Sally Plummer Chapter, account portrait bust, . . .	5 00
	<hr/> \$120 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the President General to say that this is a splendid donation. There are no contrasts here. The same spirit of generosity is evident here, from each state giving cheerfully of its means.

Ladies, the State Regent of Minnesota. We are so glad to have our Middle West represented.

Mrs. RISING (representing the State Regent). *Madam President General:* I will say that I hold in my hand a check for three hundred and forty-three dollars from Minnesota, and a pledge of ten dollars for the state. The state has pledged to give thirteen hundred dollars in three years from this time; one-half for the bronze staircase, and three hundred dollars, we suppose, for the state seal which goes in the ceiling.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank you very much, for you have undertaken a superb work in that staircase.

Mrs. PATTERSON, of New York. *Madam President General.*

Miss MECUM. *Madam President General,* can we not have less conversation? Money talks. We would like very much, indeed, to hear these amounts.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will please be in order.

Patterson Chapter, \$50; Miss Prescott, of Fredonia, \$25. Ladies, both regents of chapters of New York state. I thank you with all my heart. We will now hear from Mrs. Hodgkins, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. HODGKINS:

American Chapter,	\$10 00
Columbia Chapter,	25 00

Mrs. Alice Pickett Akers, of Columbia Chapter, in memory of her sister,	6 00
Mrs. Scribner, of Columbia Chapter,	1 00
Mrs. Leonora Speyer, of Columbia Chapter,	97 00
Constitution Chapter,	25 00
Continental Dames Chapter,	21 00
Emily Nelson Chapter,	50 00
Livingston Manor Chapter,	10 00
Louise Adams Chapter,	12 00
Lucy Holcombe Chapter, to enroll Mrs. John Paul Earnest and Mrs. E. B. Townsend on Roll of Honor Book,	100 00
Marcia Burns Chapter,	50 00
Margaret Whetten Chapter,	10 00
Martha Washington Chapter,	25 00
Monticello Chapter, to enroll Mrs. Truman H. Aldrich on Roll of Honor Book,	50 00
Our Flag Chapter, to enroll Mrs. Juliet H. Cox and Miss Hannah E. Polkinhorn on Roll of Honor Book,	100 00
Thirteen Colonies Chapter,	12 50
Potomac Chapter,	25 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Hodgkins, in your name we thank every individual chapter of the District of Columbia which has contributed so generously here to-day. We will now receive the report of Mrs. Chenault, State Regent of Kentucky.

Mrs. CHENAULT. Madam President General, I have heard from only twelve Kentucky chapters so far.

Mrs. S. Gibson Humphreys Chenault, State Regent of Kentucky,	\$20 00
Boonesboro Chapter,	10 00
Bryan Station Chapter,	10 00
Elizabeth Kenton Chapter,	35 00
Fincastle Chapter,	44 00
Hart Chapter,	10 00
Jemima Johnson Chapter,	10 00
John Marshall Chapter,	25 00
Paducah Chapter,	1 00
Paducah Chapter,	10 00
Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter,	25 00
St. Asaph Chapter,	10 00

\$210 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We think that is a most generous contribution from Kentucky.

Mrs. CHENAULT. Two hundred and ten dollars so far.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, two hundred and ten dollars so far.

Mrs. CHENAULT. John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, completes half of its pledge, to-day.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL (announcing). John Marshall Chapter completes one-half of its pledge.

Ladies, our Nebraska State Regent, Mrs. Letton.

Mrs. LETTON. Madam President General, our contribution sounds very small after the large amounts that have been given, but we give it with just as much love and pleasure as if it were more. We have only nine chapters, and I bring contributions from six of those to-day. As I told you last night, we are reserving a part of our funds for the work for which we have pledged two hundred and fifty dollars.

Coronado Chapter,	\$10 00
Deborah Avery Chapter,	15 00
Fort Kearney Chapter,	5 00
Margaret Holmes Chapter,	10 00
Omaha Chapter,	26 00
Quivera Chapter,	5 00
	<hr/> \$71 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam State Regent, once more thanks to a State so far from us. It expresses a loyalty which we so deeply appreciate. Mrs. Spencer, the State Regent of Tennessee.

Mrs. SPENCER. Madam President General, Tennessee brings a very small offering to-day, but she is sure that when you hear her report on last year's work, she will be excused.

Adam Dale Chapter,	\$10 00
Bonny Kate Chapter,	50 00
Chickamauga Chapter,	25 00
Commodore Perry Chapter,	25 00
Jackson Madison Chapter,	10 00
John Sevier Chapter,	10 00
Margaret Gaston Chapter,	5 00
Watauga Chapter,	25 00

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank Tennessee and yourself for the splendid contribution for the electrolier.

I see some familiar New York faces. Am so glad they are coming again. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Regent Catherine Schuyler Chapter, of New York. We are delighted to have you here.

TREASURER GENERAL (reading). Catherine Schuyler Chapter, of New York, fifty dollars. I have from Maricopa Chapter, of Arizona, twenty dollars.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ryttenberg, of New York City, is recognized.

Mrs. RYTTEBERG. Madam President General, as already announced, New York City Chapter has redeemed a pledge of five thousand dollars. It now sends twenty-five dollars, to show its continued interest in the good work; and also twenty-five dollars from an officer of this chapter, a personal tribute to our outgoing President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, of the New York City Chapter, it is most gratifying to me to see that the interest continues even after the \$5,000.00 has been raised. Thank you, warmly, for the special tribute to your out-going President General.

Mrs. Fethers, of Wisconsin, is now recognized.

Mrs. FETHERS. Wisconsin gives one hundred and seventy dollars in checks. Wisconsin also contributes two hundred and fifty dollars for its seal in the ceiling, and also fifty dollars from Waukesha Continental Chapter for placing in the Roll-of-Honor book the name of Mrs. Clara N. Bacon.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. A fine contribution: over three hundred dollars from Wisconsin—we are truly grateful!

Mrs. McCLURE. Twenty-five dollars from Little Rock Chapter.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Isn't that gratifying from Arkansas? We thank Little Rock Chapter and the whole State. Mrs. Moore, of Montana, is recognized. She gave us our great flag. We cannot forget that.

Mrs. MOORE. I have brought twenty dollars from Silver Bow Chapter, \$20.00.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Twenty dollars makes a silver pathway to the flag given us last year. We are grateful. The Vice-Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Buel.

Mrs. BUEL. Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, desires it to go on record that one hundred and fifty dollars of their contribution is to place the names of Mrs. Joseph Torrey, Mrs. Tracy B. Warren, and Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley on the Roll-of-Honor Book.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well. Mrs. Deming, of Kansas.

Mrs. DEMING. Kansas brings this year the second fourth of her thousand dollars for the stairway. Two hundred and fifty dollars is in this envelope for bronze stairway. The itemized account, you will find in the report that I have not time to read.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do wish to thank Kansas again. Two hundred and fifty dollars is a fine contribution. And now your President General sees a regent approaching who touches your President's heart deeply—a faithful Daughter who left New York city and went with her distinguished brother, who is in the Government service in Havana, Cuba, and who has been for many, many years representing this country there. And this dear Daughter of ours from New York was made regent of a chapter in Havana. She has formed a splendid chapter, and I think that she is here to make an offering from that chapter.

Miss SPRINGER. Ten dollars from Havana Chapter.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ten dollars from Havana, as its first offering. A thousand would not have been more appreciated.

Welcome everyone. Cheyenne Chapter brings ten dollars. Delighted to receive something from Wyoming. I hardly believed we would have anything from that State. Ladies, here is a check for you—another contribution from Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. It gives me great pleasure to bring forward the name of Mrs. Marshall Calkins, Mercy Warren Chapter. Here is fifty dollars to place her name in the Roll-of-Honor book.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to deposit here a check for fifty dollars which was handed to her this morning by the Chairman of the Bureau of Patriotic Education. This sum was obtained through Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, of that committee. Instead of spending all of the money of the Society, it earns some! Here is the fifty-dollar check. I hand it to you now, though it shall be endorsed later. The Treasurer General has further contributions to announce.

TREASURER GENERAL. I found that in my mail at the office there were three contributions, and I thought it only fair that they should be read here. As soon as they came in the mail, I had them brought here. Battle Pass Chapter, of New York, twenty-two dollars; Massachusetts again—fifty dollars to enroll Miss Marian H. Brazier on the Roll of Honor book. I have also from the Staten Island Chapter, of New York, twenty-five dollars for Memorial Continental Hall; from the Minisink Chapter, Goshen, New York, fifty dollars to place the name of Miss Alma Merriam on the Roll of Honor. Captain Robert Nichols Chapter has fifty dollars in the bank for a memorial. The memorial will be a case for relics, to be placed in the museum. The chapter also pledges the remainder of the amount necessary to purchase this case.

New York City Chapter, New York,	\$25 00	
Mrs. Lucy W. Whitney, of New York City Chapter, in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean,	25 00	\$50 00
Mrs. PERLEY. Madam President General.		

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Perley, of Pennsylvania, is recognized.

Mrs. PERLEY. I take great pleasure in handing in another contribution—Fort McIntosh Chapter, ten dollars.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you again. The Chair wishes to make an announcement in relation to Continental Hall. At the meeting of the Continental Hall Committee held last Saturday, the Chair reported to it an accumulation of certain sums which have been sent to the Chair, personally, to be used as she saw fit, for the benefit of this Hall or for any patriotic purpose. That sum the President General has nursed tenderly, hoping it would reach the one thousand dollar mark, that she might report it to the committee meeting preceding this Continental Congress; and I am happy to tell you that it did actually

reach that thousand dollar mark, and it was presented at the Continental Hall Committee meeting on Saturday.

It has always been, if you remember—and if not, I hereby refresh your memory—the earnest hope of the President General to establish a course of lectures on American history, which would be given free to the American public from this auditorium toward the making of *practical* patriotism, as I have so often said—not only to preserve the past, but to teach the present,—to let flow from these windows and doors the emanation, the soul of real American power, which will only come through education; indeed, the meaning of real Americanism is "Knowledge is power."

In my report to the Continental Hall Committee my idea upon the lectures was started, though of course I placed the thousand dollars at the disposal of the committee, (though it had come and through your President General) and the Continental Hall Committee decided unaimously that it would establish a course of lectures, using the thousand dollars as a nucleus for foundation for this purpose. We know that the great minds and lecturers of this country will gladly give their services to patriotism. (They being relieved of the little material effort of paying their actual expenses). I say "we know it," because I rely upon the soul of great American manhood. Dr. Needham, of the George Washington University, has been very kind in advising us; and, I think, will continue to do so, although I will not be here as your President General.

At the recent meeting of the Continental Hall Committee, action was taken which was very gratifying to your President General, and she is assured that you will bear with her if she announces that which sounds personal, but it is so very gratifying to her that she cannot help wishing you to hear it. The Recording Secretary General will please make the announcement.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce. The report of this committee was that the fund should be called the "Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Lecture Fund." [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Further contributions and pledges were made at that meeting for the lecture fund, making the total sum fifteen hundred dollars instead of a thousand. When those checks are all in, they will be deposited to draw interest, as the thousand dollars has been. This announcement is made here so that you may know every step that has been taken in matters pertaining to this Hall.

A gift has been received for the room of the President General, but not given into my hands—I could not very well have held it! It was received on the day, I am told, when we went from room to room and viewed the many gifts presented to our Hall. I take great pleasure in announcing that through the kindness of Mrs. Block, of Chicago, and that of her husband, we are in possession of what *looks* like a tangible gift from President Roosevelt himself! It is a tiger skin, which must have come from South Africa! When I saw it, I

wondered if it had come with President Roosevelt's letter of greeting. Seriously, we wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Williard Block, of Chicago. They have sent a beautiful tiger-skin rug, which proves a handsome addition to the room of the President General. This is mentioned now, because it was omitted earlier in the category of gifts.

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. As Chairman of the Committee on the National University, I would like to tell you what I could not say this morning, that now you will see that the National University Committee will have something to work for, and be able to have these lectures delivered in the name of our beloved President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, dear chairman. There is more money coming in from West Virginia. Ladies, Mrs. Edmondson, State Regent of West Virginia.

Mrs. EDMONDSON.

James Wood Chapter, account West Virginia

room, West Virginia,	\$10 00	\$10 00
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Mrs. EDMONDSON. (In conclusion.) And one of my chapters wanted to give a flag to the West Virginia Room, and the chapters are going to combine to furnish the room.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank West Virginia for everything she has done and is always doing for us.

Now, dear members of this Congress, will you rise while the Mayor of my native town sings "Auld Lang Syne?" I will not be with you another year as your chairman. For Auld Lang Syne's sake, let us sing together.

Hon. George Edward Smith sang "Auld Lang Syne," and the Congress joined in the chorus.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unless there be objection, a recess will now be ordered. I hear no objection.

(The Congress, at 5.20 p. m., adjourned.)

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 22, 1909.

Congress called to order by the President General.

The Chaplain General read I John 3:1-3 for the Scripture lesson and offered the following prayer:

O God, our heavenly Father we thank Thee for this revelation of Thy wonderful love. We bless Thee, that weak and wayward as we are, with all our faults and follies and sins, even now Thou dost call us Thy children; and we thank Thee for the larger hope, that when we shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.

We beseech Thee for a Father's blessing on the sessions of our Congress to-day. Give to our dear President General, we pray Thee, true insight of love, that she may be able to guide the complex affairs of this day, wisely, justly and graciously. May these Daughters realize their responsibility as representatives of the more than 50,000 members of this great Society. Give to each one of us we pray Thee, the grace of gentleness and self-control; may we be able to rise above all petty personalities and jealousies, and cast our ballots conscientiously for the highest good of our beloved Society. May we remember that we are surrounded by the "great cloud of witnesses" who are ever watching over us with the tenderest solicitude, and that all over this great land thousands of Daughters are awaiting with keen interest the record of this day. And thus being "a spectacle for men and angels" may we not be found wanting when weighed in the balance, but prove to all the world that we not only sing of the virtues of our glorious ancestors but that we possess those virtues in our own hearts. We know Thou art willing to give us this "sufficient grace;" make us, we pray Thee, willing to open our hearts to receive it, that this day may bear witness to the noble characteristics of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All these mercies we ask in the name of Thy dear Son, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

All united in the Lord's prayer.

MR. FESTER. Will the Congress and our friends stand and help us sing this morning our national song "America," three verses?

(America sung by the Congress).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Every one in the house be seated please and listen to the minutes of yesterday.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies you have heard the minutes. If there are no corrections they will stand adopted as read. I hear none. The minutes stand adopted as read.

I will now be obliged to ask you to give the alternates their properly accredited seats. Will all of the alternates who have badges entitling them to seats in the gallery see the chairman and representatives of

the House Committee and go to the gallery with such committees? Of course we know that the courtesy of the ladies and gentlemen in the galleries will allow the proper holders of the seats to occupy them. Five minutes will now be given for such arrangement. Please let it be understood ladies, that now is the opportunity for the alternates to secure their seats. I will not stop the deliberation of the body later or several times during the day for any such purpose. Again full warning is given that no one can be upon the floor of this house or in either of these side sections, or outside in either one of what is known as the museum or the library, who is not a voting delegate. It is not a question that can be contested at all. No one but voting delegates should ever be upon the floor of this house after it is in order. But to-day it is absolutely necessary that the house be cleared of all save the absolutely accredited delegates or their alternates. We will proceed at once and the five minutes' allowance is now to begin.

Daughters, this (indicating) is the gavel which was given me last year by the Minnesota State Regent, Mrs. Edgar H. Loyhed. It is made from a peace pipe. That is the reason I am using it to-day. [Applause.]

Now the Chair wishes you to understand fully that this house is in entire harmony; there is to be no bitterness nor partisan feeling exhibited here. We are a body of American gentlemen and we are going to behave as such all this day of election. [Applause.] And the Chair further wishes to say that the only possible complication that could arise would be that of confusion where people cannot be heard and where, therefore, they lose interest. Now the Chair requests and shall be obliged to make it more than a request if not immediately granted, that we have absolute quiet for the entire session. It is further asked: Is there anyone upon this floor who is not a duly accredited voter? If there is, the Chair expects her to rise and leave the floor. She may be there by a mistaken idea. [After a pause.] It seems not. Now ladies, I know it really is a very unusual situation for your present President General to be presiding over an election instead of being an active candidate in one. [Applause.] I wish you to make me very happy by helping me to conduct this session with all the celerity and kindness possible. And I make a special appeal for celerity for this reason: The President and Mrs. Taft receive this body at 2.30. Further details will be given just before we adjourn. You know promptness is the courtesy of kings, and kings and presidents also demand promptness. We must be at the White House at 2.30 without fail, so we cannot afford to waste time this morning. The Chair now states that the next order of business is the nomination and elections of officers to serve this body for the ensuing year or two years, according to the term of office.

Mrs. GODFREY, of Georgia. *I move that the nominating speeches for President General be limited to five minutes and the seconding speeches to two minutes each.*

Mrs. PURCELL. *I move to amend by saying that there be no seconding—*

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would prevent the nominee from being put in nomination. Seconds are absolutely necessary.

Ladies, there is a resolution before you that nominating speeches for President General be limited to five minutes and seconding speeches to two minutes each. This has been amended by Mrs. Purcell of Virginia, to the effect that there be no seconding speeches. The Chair hardly sees how we could continue the business under that amendment. Mrs. Godfrey, will you come here on the platform and state your resolution again?

Mrs. GODFREY. I recommend that nominating speeches be limited to five minutes and the seconding speeches to two minutes. It has been seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover of the resolution has stated she does not accept the amendment.

Mrs. PURCELL. It was simply to help you in this question of celerity. When I saw two dozen ladies each wanting to make seconding speeches on one side or the other, each speech to last two minutes, I thought we would not get to the President's by half past two.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course the important business of the Congress is the election of its officers. We hope to be through with the nominations. We are obliged to be at the White House at 2.30 according to my pledge. Do you withdraw the amendment, Mrs. Purcell?

Mrs. PURCELL. I withdraw the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the nominating speeches for President General be limited to five minutes and the seconding speeches to two minutes each.

Motion put and carried.

The Chair states that nominations for President General are now in order.

Mrs. AMES, of Illinois. *Madam President, Members of the National Board and the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* Incredible as it may seem, the hand of time indicates that our election day is at hand, one of the days we celebrate. The hour is at hand when we must think of a successor to our peerless leader whom we have loved and leaned upon for four years. [Applause.] And Illinois has faith in the justice of this Congress that you will listen to the recommendations and claims of the West. As dear to the heart of the western woman as it could possibly be to any other woman, is the welfare of this organization. We know its needs; we study its conditions and we realize the responsibility of any woman occupying the position of President General of this organization. We know that the conditions require a woman of many and varied qualifications. She must be a woman who can preside over our congresses, over our business meetings with a clear head and a cool judgment, of a mind trained to large business affairs. She

must be a woman whose personality will be a strong factor in winning and holding the love and the esteem of this organization. And Illinois will present to you the name of a woman who embodies all these qualifications. She has served you four years as State Regent. She has been a member of your Continental Hall Committee, your committee for selecting a site, the building committee, the committee of architecture, your magazine committee, your legislative committee, and she is at present the chairman of your Committee on the Preservation of Historic Sites. And whatever else she may be, her name is indissolubly connected with old Fort Massac in the southern part of Illinois on the Ohio River. There a stately monument has been erected to the memory of George Rogers Clark and his noble band of followers, and every day and from day to day our beautiful flag is floating over the spot where first the stars and stripes were unfurled on Illinois soil. This the Illinois Daughters have done by the aid of the energy, the push and the faculty of never losing courage of our candidate no matter how dismal the outlook. This is typical only of her ability to put through great projects through great discouragements. We feel great pride and great confidence in offering the name of our candidate to you because we are confident that her qualifications cannot be surpassed. [Applause.] Conspicuous among these are her business and executive abilities. If elected, she will make her residence in Washington and give her entire time to the careful attention of this organization. And I say to you her administration will be characteristic of her own personality unhampered by bond or pledge. [Applause] Her charming and attractive manners, her long line of descent from ancestors distinguished for their patriotism, their literary attainments and their pre-eminence among men and women, eminently fit her for this high office. She is gifted with a strong and refined personality, the manners and culture of a gentle woman. She was born in old Kentucky. [Applause] She has spent many years of her life in Illinois, and the central and western states will welcome her. She is a cosmopolitan by travel. What more can you wish? Her own chapter first begged the privilege of presenting her name and then the whole State of Illinois took it up and she was unanimously endorsed by our state conference. And I say to you now that it is with unbounded love and pride that Illinois presents to this Eighteenth Continental Congress the name of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, for President General. [Great and prolonged applause]

Mrs. HARDY, of Kentucky. *Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* With only two minutes to speak to you, and you have heard Illinois, I wish to state that you heard that Mrs. Scott was a daughter of Kentucky. Illinois has given her its undivided love and endorsement. Kentucky from one end to the other, men and women and children, is waiting to hear the news. Here are telegrams from the schools, from the men, from the Sons of the Revolution, from the ministers

in every direction endorsing Kentucky's beloved daughter. She gets Kentucky's unanimous endorsement. Just hear these words from Kentucky: "Kentucky endorses her daughter, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as possessing qualifications, ancestry, ability, attainments and achievements. Kentucky nominates Mrs. Scott with love and devotion.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it has been the habit to nominate and second—and then, after all candidates have been nominated and seconded, speakers, as seconds, should take equal turns. The Chair is perfectly willing to proceed with that method. It has been the precedent, and unless there is objection from the house, we will proceed with it.

Mrs. WILLIAMSON, of Mississippi. May Mississippi have a word to say? Mississippi sends the largest delegation it has ever sent to a Continental Congress to endorse Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Masury of Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. [Great applause.] *Madam President and Daughters of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* It is my great privilege to come before you to-day to present a candidate that I am sure will receive almost the unanimous vote of this assembly. [Applause] It is not my purpose to tell you of her qualifications. I tell you not of all the organizations to which she belongs. It is enough that she is a Daughter of the American Revolution. I tell you not that she is a good presiding officer. That she has been the State Regent of New York is enough. I tell you not that it is an objection that she comes from New York. If New York furnishes all the timber shall we not hew it? [Applause] Ohio claims the Presidents of the United States. New York shall claim our Presidents. I say to you that she is worthy in every way, an American born and bred. I turn not to her ancestry. But I say to you, all over the United States, from Minnesota where starts the Mississippi, your great northern point way down to what we have called here the pleasure-loving Louisiana, every spot that is swept by the mighty river, we expect to vote for our candidate. California will vote. From her golden gates will come our greatest force. And the Empire State of the North calls upon the Empire State of the South to vote for her candidate. Vote for our candidate. And I say unto you, oh Illinois, Illinois, vote for your own. [Applause] And if Old Kentucky goes back upon her, woe upon Kentucky. Vote for your daughter. And our old New England, cold, strenuous and rock-bound, and Massachusetts, [applause] my own, my native state, arise, and I ask you the last favor that I shall ever ask as your State Regent, to vote for my candidate. New York, [applause] New York, unto you the child was born. Upon your soil she was reared. There she was educated. There she spent her youth. It is your glory, your honor, your love, and it will be to the everlasting glory of New York that she again gives to the Daughters of the American Revolution a President General. Therefore, I say to New York, vote as a united

state, just grant us this one last request as I place in nomination the name of Mrs. William Cumming Story. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this nomination?

Mrs. DOLLIVER, of Iowa. *Madam President General, Members of the National Board and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* From the middle west I come in behalf of my own chapter and my own judgment. I second the nomination for this great office of Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Murphy of Ohio is recognized. You are now, you know ladies, proceeding according to our equitable method of alternation in seconds.

Colorado seconds the nomination of Mrs. Story.

Mrs. MURPHY. *Madam President General:* I have but two minutes to state all the virtues of my candidate and they have been already stated. I would like to say here that we do not say to Illinois "vote for your candidate," nor to Kentucky "vote for your daughter." We say: Vote for the candidate of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the United States. [Applause] I have several very practical and just considerations for which I second this nomination. The first is that Mrs. Scott comes from another section of the country than that from which we have drawn our peerless President General. [Applause] *Madam President General and Ladies,* I would like to say that we bow to New York with gratitude for what she has done for us in the past four years. [Applause] Has she not given us the brightest and best she has? Have we not walked under her leadership with pride and honor in new fields of usefulness? But now the time has come when we must say "farewell oh Empire State; with sorrow and regret we part. May God bless and keep you well." But we turn our eyes now beyond the Alleghenies. The Daughters of other sections have a right to recognition for this great office. We feel that the Daughters of ability who have served us with devotion have a right to recognition to be made President General as well as any succession from one state. We are willing to go back some day to the Empire State but not now. [Call of time] I second the nomination of Mrs. Scott of Illinois [Applause]

Mrs. SMOOT, of Virginia. It gives me pleasure to second the nomination for President General of this Society, of Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. JAMISON, of Virginia. *Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:* It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, of Illinois. [Applause.]

Miss VANDERPOEL, of New York. In the name of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York State, I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. William Cumming Story for President General.

Mrs. MORGAN, of Georgia. *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:* I believe that I speak in the best interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution in seconding the nomina-

tion of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. I bring with me in this nomination the large majority of the Georgia Delegation. Georgia has always held a dignified place in this body, and I believe to-day, I who have served you for eighteen years in various capacities, that you will at least listen to me when I say that I have known Mrs. Scott for many years as a co-worker in the broad fields of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; that I have found her a woman of rare intelligence, of firmness of purpose, of a cultured mind, high-born, well-bred and a fortune sufficient to make her independent in word and in deed. She is so independent that you may be sure that she will never be the "Me too" of anybody. Though as far as I am concerned I am free to admit that we could select no model that would be more acceptable. Ladies, I take pleasure in nominating Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Mrs. Ross, of Georgia. *Madam President General:* The lady preceding me a little while before said that New York had given us her best. We believe it and we have served under her best, and one good turn deserves another. We want her to do it again. I think that the lady just preceding me was a little mistaken in saying that the majority of the delegation of Georgia was for Mrs. Scott. I think it is pretty well divided, and I speak for that part of the division in favor of Mrs. Story. [Applause]

(Georgia delegation rises to a point of order.)

Mrs. MORGAN, of Georgia. I regret very much to question anything said by Georgia. I think she was merely mistaken and that there are only three or four in the Georgia delegation who are to vote for the New York candidate.

Mrs. BATES, of Massachusetts. *Madam President General:* I wish to state that as has often happened before, Massachusetts is not all of one mind. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Scott for several reasons. In the first place I believe that she represents the most pure and ideal attributes of true womanhood. I believe she is a woman who is capable and the sort of woman who should be a leader of women. I believe that we want now every essential. We want her splendid and well known business capacity to carry on the magnificent work which our present President General has done to finish this hall and care for our own. Therefore, I take the greatest pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. [Applause]

Mrs. ABBOTT, of New Hampshire. *Madam President General and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I come to you from the old Granite State of New Hampshire, and it gives me great pleasure to say that New Hampshire's State Vice Regent and her delegation wish to support Mrs. William Cumming Story. [Applause.] No word which I could speak would add to her laurels. I will simply say that every vote which New Hampshire casts will bear the name of Mrs. William Cumming Story. [Applause]

Mrs. JOHN R. WALKER, of Missouri. *Madam President General and*

Daughters of the American Revolution: It is urged by those opposed to Mrs. Scott that she will carry out the policy of Mrs. McLean. Why not? Do you know of any better policy? Do you recall the appearance of this building last year and the year before and the year before that? Progress was so slow that it was not apparent. But this year the Daughters of the American Revolution come rejoicing bringing in the sheaves. Our President General, great leader that she is, was equal to the emergency and mastered the situation. Our dream has become a reality. This memorial has done more to unite us, to make us a united people, with a united purpose than all else, and it must be completed. The one who can and will do it is Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois. I have absolute faith in her carrying out the policy of Mrs. McLean. I heartily second the nomination of Mrs. Scott. [Cries of time]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have overlooked the fact, for the moment, that there is a presiding officer who has a time keeper. The official reader is keeping time and the moment the time is up the official reader will announce it to the Chair and she will announce it in absolute fairness. So there need be no calls from the floor.

Mrs. LETTON, of Nebraska. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Story of New York.

Mrs. PERLEY, of Pennsylvania. I come before you simply to second the nomination of Mrs. Scott, and to state that a very large majority of Pennsylvania is for Mrs. Scott.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second for the other candidate?

Mrs. JOHN BARROW. Arkansas seconds the nomination of Mrs. Story, of New York.

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:* I desire to second the nomination of my friend and co-worker on the National Board of this organization, Mrs. Scott.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other seconds for the other candidates?

Mrs. WALES. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Cumming Story in the name of the Great Bridge Chapter of Virginia.

Mrs. PURCELL, of Virginia. *Madam President General, Members of the Board and Daughters:* Virginia, like her sister Massachusetts, is a house divided against itself, and in the name of the largest chapter in the State, the Commonwealth Chapter, I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Scott. [Applause]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has tried to be perfectly fair and to recognize the seconds for the other candidate. Are there any seconds?

Mrs. FETHERS, of Wisconsin. *Madam President General and Women of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* Wisconsin is proud of the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois for President General of the Daughters of the American

Revolution. Wisconsin feels in advocating the election of this woman for this office that she is honoring herself, for Illinois and Wisconsin are sisters, and for many years were both members of the great north-west territory where great, brave and daring deeds were done and noble men and women reared. Of what Mrs. Scott has done for this society I need not speak. Of what she will do we know. Coming to us as she does with the breath of the broad prairie about her, free to act in accordance with her own strong convictions of right and justice, bound by no pledge to state or section, she will bring us peace. [Cries of time].

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has stated that the time would be announced from the platform.

Mrs. FETHERS. (continuing). I do not wish to disparage in the slightest degree any one who has served this organization so nobly and faithfully or any one who aspires to do so. I only see where I have told to look for the self-control, for the majesty, the mature womanhood grown gentle and forbearing by the experience of life, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Mrs. SPENCER, of Tennessee. *Madam President General and Ladies:* As the State Regent of Tennessee I bring with me the largest delegation which has ever attended these Congresses. It is my great pleasure to cast the unanimous ballot for Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Alabama feels pride and is honored in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other seconds?

Mrs. ESTEY, of Vermont. Good old Vermont comes to you to-day with a practically unanimous vote for Mrs. Story. [Applause]

Mrs. EDMONDSON, of West Virginia. *Madam President General and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* West Virginia brings the largest delegation in the history of the State. We will cast a unanimous vote for Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. KINNEY, of Connecticut. [Applause.] In behalf of the practically unanimous vote of the Connecticut delegation I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. STANLEY, of Kansas. *Madam President General and ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I come to you this year from Kansas with the largest delegation we have ever had and its vote will be cast for Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. RISING, of Minnesota. Minnesota, the North Star State of the country, seconds the nomination of Mrs. Story with her largest delegation.

Mrs. KRAMER, of New York. *Madam President General and Members of the Congress:* In the name of the Washington Heights Chapter, of New York City, I second the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island. Rhode Island in company with the

other States has also the largest delegation in her history. But Rhode Island has a complete delegation, every vote she is entitled to, and every vote of the State meeting, will be cast for Mrs. William Cumming Story.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Bratton, of South Carolina, is recognized.

Mrs. BRATTON. *Madam President General and Ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I am happy to second the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, [applause.] believing that this organization will honor itself by placing her at its head.

Mrs. HOWARD, of Virginia. *Madam President General:* I heard the Regent of the Commonwealth Chapter, of Virginia, say that she has the largest chapter. She has the same number of votes as the Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria. I do not think as Georgia did. I know I am serving the best interests of the Society in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Story.

Mrs. REED, of Virginia. *Madam President General and Daughters of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Kentucky has claimed Mrs. Scott, Illinois has claimed Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Scott's father was the president of the old Hampden Sidney College, the historical old college down in Virginia, and there are Virginia Daughters who will vote for Mrs. Scott and stand for Mrs. Scott.

Miss. FORSYTH, of New York. Miss Forsyth, of New York, has appeared here from the beginning in many capacities and she feels it her privilege as well as her duty to-day to second the nomination of Mrs. Story.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. *Madam President General and Ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* The State of Ohio has endorsed Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. It is my pleasure for a large portion of the Daughters of Massachusetts to second the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Miss DESHA. *Madam President General:* As Regent of a District Chapter named for a Tennessee woman, I come to second the nomination of Mrs. William Cumming Story. I, born in Kentucky, founder of this organization, do this not that I love Mrs. Scott less, but that I love Mrs. Story more.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. *Madam President General:* We furnish a great deal of timber down in Maine but we have not presidential timber for the Daughters of the American Revolution as we are very glad to nominate Mrs. Scott, of Illinois.

Miss SOLOMONS, of District of Columbia. As Vice-Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, the oldest and largest chapter of the District of Columbia, and representing two-thirds of the majority of the District of Columbia, it is my pleasure and privilege to second the nomination of Mrs. Story.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of New York. *Madam President General, Officers and Delegates:* I come to you from New York City, and the New York City Chapter, counting it the proudest moment of my long life that I can stand here and second the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Mrs. DOW, of Rochester, New York. In the name of the fourth largest chapter in the United States and in the name of the vast majority of delegates of New York State I am proud to second the nomination of our grand leader, Mrs. William Cumming Story.

Miss MECUM, of New Jersey. It gives me very great pleasure in the name of a majority of the chapters in New Jersey, to endorse Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. BUSHNELL, of Iowa. A native of Illinois, a daughter of Iowa. I cast my vote and my support for Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. [Applause.]

Mrs. PUTNAM, of New Jersey. *Madam President General and Daughters:* I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. I call your attention to her rare qualifications, her business efficiency, her wide experience in the management of real estate, which will help us to master the completion of Continental Hall.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I have the pleasure of presenting the State Regent of Texas, Mrs. Sydnor.

Mrs. SYDNOR. The great Empire State of the Southwest seconds the nomination of Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. HOPWOOD, of New Jersey. *Madam President and Members of the Congress:* Nova Caesarea Chapter, the three votes of our chapter, one of the largest chapters of New Jersey, casts its vote for Mrs. Story.

Mrs. KEARFOTT, of New Jersey. *Madam President General and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* A Daughter of the South, with dear associations in the West, and at home in the grand old State of New Jersey, I have the honor and pleasure of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Scott.

A MEMBER. *I move that the nominations be closed.* (Seconded.)

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. *Madam President General:* Indiana has twenty-three votes. They are seated there far under the gallery. Probably you cannot see them, but we are there, twenty-three strong, for Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. HALL, of Delaware. The Caesar Rodney Chapter, the largest and oldest formed chapter of Delaware, takes pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Story.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Gadsby, Historian General, is welcomed back here after her severe illness.

Mrs. GADSBY. *Madam President General and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* It is a great honor and I have come from four weeks' illness for the pleasure and honor, of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. GREEN, State Regent of Missouri. Missouri comes with her largest delegation. I am proud and happy to say we will cast our twenty votes for Mrs. Scott.

Miss DUNN, of New York. As Regent of a chapter in Central New York, I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. METCALF, of Iowa. In the name of the next to the largest chapter in the State of Iowa I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. HIGGINS, of Massachusetts. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. William Cumming Story. The majority of Massachusetts will cast its vote for Mrs. Story, of New York.

Mrs. PATTERSON, of New York. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Scott. I am from western New York.

Mrs. WHIPPLE, of Wyoming. I represent the largest chapter in Wyoming and take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Story.

Mrs. FULLER, of Oklahoma. The baby State of Oklahoma casts her two votes for Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, of Illinois.

Mrs. JONES, New York. Saratoga Chapter, of New York, would like to endorse Mrs. William Cumming Story.

Mrs. HENRY S. BOWRON. Mrs. Bowron for herself and her chapter endorses Mrs. Scott with all her heart.

Mrs. HODGKINS, of District of Columbia. Mrs. Hodgkins is glad to cast her vote for Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. JONES: *I move that the nominations be now closed.* Numerously seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the Chair must recognize the members from the Pacific Coast, California.

Mrs. TINKER, of California. I take pleasure in announcing the endorsement of Mrs. Scott.

Montana seconds.

Mrs. TEBAUT, State Regent of Louisiana. *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:* I am sure both candidates are capable women and could manage this grand organization, but Mrs. Scott has experience, and we all know what experience is, and so I take pleasure in announcing that the Louisiana Delegation will favor Mrs. Scott, as we want a division of honors in this big organization. We hope the South will come in in the future. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House and the question is called for. It is moved and seconded that these nominations be now closed.

(Motion put and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. A member calls the Chair's attention to the regular order of business, which is the nomination of ten Vice-Presidents General. I have been so proud that this House rarely needs the gavel. Now let us show that it does not need it at all. My attention has been drawn to an error in the printed program. Therefore the next officer to be nominated is Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Mrs. Mussey, of the District of Columbia, is recognized.

Mrs. MUSSEY. *Madam President General and Daughters of the*

Eighteenth Continental Congress: After we have had such a delightful time nominating the President General we are coming down to the women who work in the office as well as stand before the public, and I am going to have the pleasure of nominating a candidate whom you will all appreciate, because you know her, for the great office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Under our constitution the great keystone of it and the strength of this organization has been that the chapter is the unit of representation. We have wisely put one officer in charge of that vast work. It is owing to that constitution and the way in which it has been carried out that we have now nearly one thousand chapters in the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Every day and every hour almost that work is growing. It is a magnificent work and we need the very best woman for that that we can find. It is an office of responsibility requiring knowledge of the business of our entire organization, acquainted with the precedence and with every detail of business. It requires a woman in the heyday of her strength and vigor to cope with all that, and I am going to nominate such a woman, a woman of the finest ancestry in the United States, a woman who has already filled two of the great national offices with credit to the organization and to herself, and a woman who was also the treasurer of the hospital corps during the Spanish-American War, a woman who gives her best and through whose hands as Registrar General has passed over twelve thousand papers within two years. I nominate for the office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I have worked in this society since 1890. I served when Mrs. Draper was Treasurer General. I was on the auditing committee that year and I served with her since. I have been with her the last two years when she has been working in the Registrar General's office. There is not a woman among us whom I am more glad to endorse, more willing to stand by and more willing to offer to you as a woman better than most women and certainly as good as anybody you could offer for this office. Mrs. Draper has been a constant, conscientious, tireless and faithful worker and I take the greatest pride in standing for her nomination to-day.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Alabama seconds the nomination of Mrs. Draper.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other nominations for this office?

Mrs. DOLLIVER, of Iowa. *Madam President General, Members of the National Board and Daughters of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I place in nomination before you for the office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch. She needs no introduction. To those of you who have not been so fortunate as to know her personally I have the great honor and privilege to say that she is an ideal woman, wise, lovable, energetic, reliable and full of love for this noble society. For years she worked for the erection of this building, and I want it known that to her judgment and

sagacity was due the securing of the site of this building, the ground on which this superb edifice stands to-day; a site which within a half dozen years has increased ten fold in value. She has served on the National Board of Management with great effectiveness and has filled with great credit the office to which I to-day again nominate her. She has extended the influence of this society to the breadth and length of this land. Her greatness of intellect and character will fit her for this office and make her a capable successor to that woman who has served for four years with devotion and ability, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. Mrs. Tulloch's labors have always been and will be for the development and uplifting of our society, for a broad and generous recognition of the entire membership of the society. There is a duty we owe in common to our society so nation-wide in its patriotic efforts. There is no unselfish aspiration in this society which Mrs. Tulloch does not represent. I therefore take great pleasure in placing her in nomination before you to-day.

Mrs. Dow, of New York. I take pleasure in seconding Mrs. Tulloch's nomination.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are only two minutes allowed for these seconds.

Mrs. Smoot, of Virginia. I take pleasure in seconding Mrs. Tulloch's nomination.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, if there are no further nominations for this office we will proceed to the nomination of the ten Vice-Presidents General. I hear no further nominations. The nominations are therefore closed for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. The House must be quiet. The Chair requests that every one in the back of the House be seated or leave the House, as she may prefer.

A MEMBER. How can delegates be seated when they have no seats?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sorry if you have none. Do *not* leave the House, but be quiet. It is requested by those making the record that the names put in nomination for Vice-Presidents General be also handed up in writing. There are ten Vice-Presidents General to be elected and we must as we said beforehand proceed with celerity. Mrs. Perley, of Pennsylvania, is recognized.

Mrs. PERLEY. *Madam President General and Ladies:* I esteem it an honor and privilege, and I assure you a great pleasure, to come before you this morning to nominate a candidate for Vice-President General of this society. I was going to say that her state unanimously endorsed her, but I do not need to say it. They are standing as a solid wall. She is well known by all the representatives of this great body, so well known that it is not necessary for me to tell of her splendid work. She has served as State Regent of her State for two years in such creditable manner that her name will go down in history as having done her work well, and the only reason that they were willing to give her up as their State Regent was that she could be given this higher honor. She has

served as Vice-President General not equaled as to the capable manner in which she has served her state. She has been Chairman of the Program Committee three times, a task that no one seeks and few can fill. So we want to honor her and our State by reëlecting her. I therefore, Madam President General, have the honor to present to this Congress the name of Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I second the nomination of Mrs. Patton.

Mrs. BATES. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Patton. I know of her splendid work in her state and on the National Board. We cannot lose her.

Miss MECUM. I wish to second the nomination of this splendid officer.

Mrs. BRYAN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Patton. I have worked with her for four years and I know her.

(Seconded by Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Walker, Miss Benning, Mrs. Irion, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Bratton, Mrs. Ward.)

Mrs. AVERY, of Ohio. Ohio will place in nomination her loved and honored State Regent, Mrs. Edward Orton, who has served us so well and so faithfully during the last few years. Under her administration the State has increased in peace and civic righteousness. Ohio has no Vice-President General, and therefore I beg of you to vote for her candidate. You have been told to vote for this candidate and that candidate. We entreat you, we beg of you to vote for Mrs. Edward Orton, of Ohio, for Vice-President General. That is all I ask.

(Seconded by Massachusetts, Tennessee, Alabama, Mrs. Irion, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina.)

Mrs. IRION, of Illinois. *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:* Our great state of the middle west, Illinois, presents to this Eighteenth Continental Congress the name of one of her fairest daughters for the office of Vice-President General. She was born, grew to womanhood, married and still lives in the capital city of our state. She organized the Springfield Chapter and for several years served faithfully and efficiently as its Regent. During her regency she was chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. She served on many national committees and has served faithfully and well. During the past few years she has been our State Regent the fund for Continental Hall has so greatly increased that Illinois has almost become a banner state. Having so ably presided over our organization for two years it is the wish of the Daughters of Illinois that this greater honor be accorded her not only for herself but for the state, because she has organized so many chapters and added to the interest and enthusiasm of all its members. By her election the influence of our organization in Illinois will be greatly increased, as will our organization in Washington where she has attended the National Congress every year since 1894. Ladies, I have the honor and great pleasure of placing in nomination for the office of Vice-President General, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, of Springfield, Illinois.

Mrs. GREEN. Missouri, a neighbor of Illinois, heartily endorses the

nomination of Mrs. Charles Hickox, of Illinois, for Vice-President General. Her unfailing enthusiasm in all work pertaining to the Daughters of the American Revolution, her place on many important committees, has brought to her a thorough knowledge of all that relates to the best interests of our grand organization; her trained executive ability, her kindness, tact, intelligence, justice and high sense of honor, united with her personal magnetism, I believe qualify her for this higher office of Vice-President General.

Mrs. GROSS. Chicago has the largest chapter in Illinois and has the honor to bring all her vote for Mrs. Hickox, of Illinois.

(Seconded by Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Michigan and Massachusetts, Mrs. Bates.)

Mrs. WOOD, of Alabama. *Madam President General and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* It is not necessary for me to press the numerous splendid points of my candidate. All of you who know Mrs. Smith, love her, and most of you know her. She is gracious and graceful in all she does. Alabama takes great pleasure in placing in nomination Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Smith, of Alabama, has just been put in nomination. She is seconded by Massachusetts, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. I recognize the State Regent of Tennessee.

Mrs. SPENCER, of Tennessee. I have the privilege and pleasure of nominating Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, of Tennessee, for Vice-President General. Mrs. Bryan is so well and favorably known not only in Tennessee for her executive ability, for her work for the past fifteen years speaks for itself, that we are all sure it would be good for the organization to have her on the National Board. Tennessee asks you for your cordial support of Mrs. Bryan for Vice-President General.

(Seconded by Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Mississippi.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The member from Maine is recognized.

Mrs. SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN, of Maine. In these days of independent thinking and strong individuality it is a pleasure to know that there is a middle row in which we can stand unitedly without one dissenting voice. Our Pine Tree State presents to you a woman who is no stranger to those who have attended recent Congresses, and one who in her own home state is identified with the name of our beloved organization, so constant and consistent have been her efforts for the chapter, state and National Society. She is a type of the New England woman with which many are familiar; quiet by judgment, not stirred by impulse. Her chapter, the Elizabeth Wadsworth, of Portland, has placed her name in the memory book in the Maine room. Her enthusiasm has been an important factor in its successful achievement. I place in nomination for the office of Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and ask your votes for Mrs. A. A. Kendall, of Maine.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, has just been put in nomination; Mrs. Getchell seconding, Alabama seconding, Illinois seconding, Missouri seconding, Indiana seconding and Ohio seconding, and Massachusetts seconding. I recognize Mrs. Dinwiddie from Indiana.

Mrs. DINWIDDIE. *Madam President General and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I have the honor and pleasure of bringing to this Congress as a candidate for the office of Vice-President General a Daughter whose qualifications and faithful service as a state officer especially fit her for this high office. I present her to you to-day not only because of her fine executive ability, her noble dignity and her efficiency in every way which the high position of this office demands, but because of her unyielding fidelity and loyalty to the cause of the Daughters of the American Revolution; because if elected you will find in her an indefatigable worker for the best interests of this organization; because she comes to you with the full and unanimous endorsement of her state; and last but not least because Indiana feels that she is worthy of being recognized on the National Board of Management, and she asks the hearty support of this Congress in the election of Mrs. James N. Fowler, of Lafayette.

(Seconded by South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, Kentucky, Pennsylvania.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I now recognize Mrs. Green, of Missouri.

Mrs. GREEN. *Madam President General, Officers of the National Board and Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* We of Missouri are still in the rank of pioneers, sturdy, of indomitable courage and patriotism, holding every inch we gain and still pressing on, leaving a new camp here and there to mark our progress, and building for a future worthy of our illustrious past. In this glorious progress there is one to whom we have never turned in vain for practical advice, or encouragement. In her own chapter mindful of small needs as well as great deeds, in the state organization a power for good, on the National Executive staff one whose counsel is sought and esteemed. Not only in the tents of the mighty but all along the firing line is her presence felt; she has enthused the recruit, cheered the faint hearted, and inspired the veteran to still nobler endeavor. Her untiring devotion to the organization, her marked executive ability, her long record of faithful service as chapter and State Regent, member of the Continental Hall Committee, Chairman of Committee for the Louisiana Purchase and Jamestown Expositions, all testify to her service. Past question, every experience is serviceable to us, and the Missouri Daughters feel a just pride in being able to tender you the experience and service of such a woman of affairs. Missouri has the honor of presenting the name of a favorite Daughter, a name that will add dignity and assurance to our national staff. I present for reelection to the office of Vice-President General the name of Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

Mrs. STANLEY, of Kansas. Kansas seconds Mrs. Delafield's nomination.

(Seconded by Texas, Illinois, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Ohio, New Jersey, Colorado, Montana, Georgia and Mississippi.)

Mrs. JONES, of Colorado. *Members of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I have the honor of presenting for Vice-President General the name of one who by her untiring devotion to this organization, her unusual executive ability, her fifteen years of faithful service as State Regent of Colorado, Regent of the Denver Chapter, member of the Continental Hall and Jamestown Exposition Committees, and as chairman of the committee which has marked the historic Santa Fe Trail, in Colorado, is eminently fitted to become a valuable member of the Board of Management. In the name of Colorado and of the far west I ask your votes for Mrs. John Campbell, of Colorado.

(Seconded by New York, Massachusetts regent of the Mary Maury Chapter, Illinois, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Rising, Mrs. Joy, of Michigan.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL Mrs. Henry, of the District, of Columbia, recognized.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President General, I have the honor and pleasure of nominating for Vice-President General of the District of Columbia, Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.] Mrs. Sternberg is so well known to the length and breadth of the land for her patriotic work that it seems almost superfluous to say a word in her behalf. But lest we forget her many claims for our consideration I will mention a few of them. It is eminently proper that her name should be brought forward on the completion of our Hall. She has done as much solid work towards this end as any other person. She was one of the committee to select the site, has been on the Continental Hall Committee from its inception, was chairman of the ways and means committee, on the Credential Committee, and the Spanish-American War Committee; and in fact it would be hard to name any committee of importance of which she has not been a member. She was for several years Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, President of the Children of the American Revolution. On all these committees Mrs. Sternberg's work was never perfunctory, but most active, conscientious and thorough. Her greatest work for our society probably was as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for Continental Hall. Here she labored most assiduously with splendid results, which is well known to all who have been members of the society for some years. Mrs. Sternberg's work in other lines has been most notable. Her work as President of the Army and Navy League for the widows and orphans of the soldiers has been remarkable. Her latest and greatest achievement was as Chairman of the Womans' Committee of the Tuberculosis Congress which met in this city last year, and which called forth the highest praise. Doubtless it is an honor to be a Vice-President General of this great organization, but the Daughters of the American Revolution will be

honoring themselves when they elect Mrs. Sternberg to the office, which I fervently hope you will do.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces that Mrs. Sternberg has been put in nomination for Vice-President General. Seconds are in order. (Army and Navy Chapter, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Mrs. Ballinger of the District, Mrs. Howard of Virginia, Mrs. Roome of the District, North Carolina, Georgia.)

Mrs. Dow. A question of privilege. I want to state to the House that the nominee for Vice-President General from New York State, Mrs. Helmuth, has not had permission to speak.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. May the Chair state that it is the Chair's prerogative to recognize those ladies who rise and ask for it. Now she had just recognized this member, Mrs. Dow, and she is sorry that the other member thought it was necessary to make a statement. But these seconds are not over and the ladies wish to be recorded. Mrs. Smoot, of Virginia, wishes to be recorded as a second.

Mrs. SMOOT. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg for Vice-President General from the District.

Mrs. THOM, of Maryland, also seconds.

Mrs. Dow, of New York. This is the representative of the Irondequoit Chapter, of New York. New York State is proud to place in nomination for Vice-President General one of the representative Daughters of the Empire State. From her long association in womans' organizations in her native state of New York, because she was one of the founders of the National Federation of Womans' clubs from her long association in patriotic societies,—time would fail me to tell of all that she is associated with; the Mary Washington Association, in the George Washington Memorial Association, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, the Holland Dames, because in her veins flows the best Knickerbocker blood of her state; a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution for fifteen years or more; regent of her own chapter since its organization eleven years ago, a member of this Congress ever since she has been a Daughter, with the exception of one year; her long experience; her wise, cool judgment; her tact; her courtesy; her courage of her convictions; her honor and high sense of justice, preëminently fit her for a place in the councils of the official body of this great organization. New York State is therefore proud to nominate Mrs. William Todd Helmuth and believes this organization will honor itself by electing her as one of the Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. KING, of the James McCrea Chapter, New York. *Daughters of the American Revolution of the Eighteenth Continental Congress*: The chapter from Washington County, New York, begs the honor and privilege of seconding the nomination of a woman of rare intelligence and wide discrimination, of unusual judgment, for the office of Vice-President General, Mrs. William Todd Helmuth. Massachusetts and Mrs. Vanderpool seconded

(Numerously seconded.)

Mrs. LANDINGHAM, State Regent of North Carolina. I come not to extol my State nor to relate its history. Upon a canvas which stretches from the dawn of early American settlement, and from the birth of the first white child born on this continent into the present day, there must be many pictures. We have not time to-day to look upon them. It may be exceptional that I pause not to gaze even upon that memorable scene of May 20, 1775, when occurred at Charlotte, N. C., the first Declaration of Independence from the tyranny of Great Britain; but to-day we are looking not at the past but at the present.

I come to ask support for the candidate North Carolina presents for Vice-President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

I will appeal first to our sister states of the original thirteen Colonies, those companions in trial, danger and suffering and founders of this our great Republic. I would look next to those non-Colonial States which were peopled largely by immigration from the Carolinas. Whether it be southward or westward that the course of empire has gone, the ancestors of many of you were heroes who fought at Alamance, at Moore's Creek, Ramsour's Mill, Charlotte, King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. "Ye who boast the blood of sires like these, Forget not their lineaments."

North Carolina asks your support. In offering a candidate for the high office of Vice-President General, North Carolina would keep in mind the dignity and the responsibility of the position. She would present to you one in whom patriotism is a birthright and high citizenship, a heritage; one who, not only from revolutionary ancestors but from more recent statesmen has inherited impulses that tend to public service; one in whom beauty of person and womanly graces have been most exquisitely blended; one whom to know is to love, to look upon is to praise.

The granddaughter of a United States Senator, and Chief Justice of our state, and daughter of our present Senator, Mrs. Gregory early gave expression to her early patriotism by joining the Daughters of the American Revolution at eighteen years of age. She belongs to one of the oldest chapters in our State. For seven years she held office in it. Three times she has been elected State Vice-Regent. Her father's residence in Washington affords her frequent attendance upon meetings of the Board of Management. We believe that she will render willing and valuable service. We know she will be beloved. North Carolina asks your vote for Mrs. Edwin Gregory.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Gregory has just been put in nomination for the office of Vice-President General.

Mrs. BRATTON. In the name of the delegation from South Carolina, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of the beautiful candidate of my sister state of North Carolina.

Mrs. LATHAM. The Tennessee delegation takes pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Gregory, of North Carolina.

(Seconded by Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Georgia delegation.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, recognized.

Mrs. WILES. I have the honor and pleasure of placing in nomination for Vice-President General Mrs. John F. Swift, of California. Mrs. Swift's name will be very far down this list and therefore I ask you to now in your minds place her first. I shall next to my own state place her first. We have the pleasure of having with us only one delegate from the State of California, and she has asked me to place Mrs. Swift in nomination as the choice of California and of the whole Pacific Coast, and I am sure we want the Pacific Coast recognized on our National Board. Mrs. Swift has been State Regent of California, and has been Vice-President General from California, and when she held that office she attended the Board meetings and she will attend the meetings. We want the Pacific Coast; we need the ability of Mrs. Swift, and therefore I ask you to place her in your minds as one of the early candidates on your list to be voted for.

(This nomination was seconded by Pennsylvania and Washington State.)

Mrs. E. A. SHORES, of Washington State. *Madam President General and Daughters of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* As a woman from the large State of Washington on the Pacific coast, having traveled three thousand miles to become a member of this Continental Congress, I wish here before you all to second the nomination of Mrs. Swift, of San Francisco, California, California being our sister state, and I believe that these honors should travel westward.

(Seconded by Miss Benning of Georgia, Kentucky, California, Massachusetts and Missouri, Mrs. Gadsby, Mrs. Morgan of Georgia, and Texas.)

Mrs. WALKER, of Missouri. I was associated with Mrs. Swift, of California, on the National Board, and I know her to be one of the ablest and truest women of the organization. I second the nomination of Mrs. Swift.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are there any further nominations for Vice-President General? I hear none.

Mrs. THOM. I move that the nominations for Vice-Presidents General be closed. (Seconded.)

(Motion put and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make the following statement: There are, I believe, thirteen nominees (it has been suggested, one for each original state.) However, we can elect but ten. While a majority under our constitution elects all other officers the ruling for Vice-President General is that the ten out of any number nominated receiving the highest number of votes shall, under the constitution, be declared elected. Therefore, you cannot vote for more than the ten Vice-Presidents General. However much it might delight every one to vote for all, you can only vote for *ten*. If you vote for more

than ten you vitiate your ballot. You may vote for as few as you please. You need not vote at all. Of course there is no constraint; but we expect every Daughter to be interested enough to vote. You can vote for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, but you cannot vote for any Vice-President General over the ten, otherwise the tellers will be obliged to vitiate your ballot. This is given as "fair warning," because new members do not all understand.

Mrs. HELMUTH. Madam President General, a question of information. Can we adjourn now and continue our business when we get back from the White House?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now not half after one. The Chair is under the impression that we will have ample opportunity for the nomination of the other national officers before we go to the White House. Last year at the suggestion of our Official Reader we adopted a system which cut in half the time in calling of the roll.

OFFICIAL READER, Miss Richards. By using two ballot boxes last year we got through with the election in just one hour, and by using them this year, I think if all are present and if we proceed rapidly, as our President General says, with celerity, we ought to be through in an hour and a half.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must speak, for a moment in regard to the message received from the White House. The President and Mrs. Taft, as already announced, will receive you at half after 2. The method of procedure is to pass through the corridor, that long addition to the White House which faces east, proceed in procession through that corridor, and the guards in the White House will guide you immediately to the receiving party. Your President General will be with the President and Mrs. Taft.

Nominations are in order for the national officers who will serve in Washington upon the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chaplain General is first on the list of nominations to be made.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut. The Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Connecticut, would nominate a lady well known to this Congress, a descendant from the distinguished families of Emersons, Frothinghams and Bradburys of New-England, and the first President of the Connecticut State Federation of Womens Clubs, which office she held until her removal from the State. I therefore have the honor of presenting to this Congress the name of Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble to succeed herself as Chaplain General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Noble, our Chaplain General, has just been put in nomination for the second term of office.

Mrs. BATES, of Massachusetts. It gives me great pleasure to second it. (Numerously seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations for Chaplain General?

Mrs. LONGSTRETH, of Minnesota. *Madam President General and Daughters:* Minnesota claims the honor to present to your consideration and support for Chaplain General the name of Mrs. Joseph Gilfillan. Her husband was the Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillan, whose untiring and devoted labors for many years as missionary among the Indians is well known. Mrs. Gilfillan was associated with her husband in the noble self-sacrificing life and comes to you well equipped, having always been accustomed to speak and be heard in public. Therefore our good State of Minnesota asks for a representative on the National Board of noble minded uplifting and patriotic body of Representative women.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, Mrs. Gilfillan has been put in nomination for Chaplain General, is it seconded?

(Seconded by Mrs. Howard, of Virginia, and others.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there are no further nominations the nominations will be declared closed.

The next nomination in order is Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. DALHART. Are the nominations for Chaplain General closed?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are closed, but they will be re-opened immediately if desired. Are there any further nominations for Chaplain General? If not they are closed.

I now recognize a Recording Secretary General to nominate a Recording Secretary General.

Miss ELISABETH F. PIERCE. *Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress:* It gives me the greatest pleasure to nominate the lady whom I desire you to vote for as my successor. She is unusually equipped for the work, and I think I know the incessant work that is required of her. She is equipped by the blood of seven patriots in her make-up. She has experience that will always stand her in good stead. It does not only take judgment but it takes love for the society to render satisfactory service for the National Society. I bespeak your support for the effective service which I know will be rendered by Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins of the District of Columbia.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hodgkins has just been placed in nomination for Recording Secretary General.

(Seconded by Miss Mecum, of New Jersey; Mrs. Sydnor, of Texas; Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas; Illinois; Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania; Massachusetts; Mrs. Boynton, of District of Columbia; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia.)

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. *Madam President General and Ladies:* I nominate Miss Mary Wilcox, of the District of Columbia, and of Tennessee, for the high office of Recording Secretary General of our National Society, a woman of eminent fitness for this important place. Miss Wilcox was born in Tennessee. Her ancestors are interwoven with Tennessee's most cherished history. Her great-great-grandfather. John Donelson, a member of the House of Burgesses, was later Tennessee's pioneer hero. Her grandfather was Andrew Jackson Donelson. Her grandmother was Emily Tennessee Donelson, the first lady of the land

during the administration of Andrew Jackson. Her mother had the unusual distinction of being the first child born in the White House. For several years Miss Wilcox has served with efficient ability the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia. In the important office of Recording Secretary General she brings to this work also unusual abilities as a stenographer. She is herself a fine stenographer. I present to you a woman not only of brilliant ancestry but of eminent qualifications, a woman of rare mental attainments and of still rarer qualities of truth and sincerity, and best of all with an overflowing heart for this great work of our great organization. I place in nomination Miss Wilcox.

Mrs. GADSBY. I second the nomination of Miss Wilcox for Recording Secretary General. (Seconded by Mrs. Mattingly, Mrs. Leonard Washington, Mrs. Howard, Miss Noyes, of Connecticut; the Great Bridge Chapter, of Virginia, and a delegate from Illinois.)

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. As Regent of the oldest chapter in Tennessee, which reared Andrew Jackson, it is my very great pleasure to second the nomination of Miss Wilcox.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations for Recording Secretary General? The Chair hears none. If there are no further nominations the nominations will be closed. The Chair hears no objection and nomination will proceed according to the printed list. Though usually we should nominate the Corresponding Secretary General immediately following the Recording Secretary General, we have accepted our program and the Chair calls for the nomination of Registrar General.

Mrs. DRAPER, of District of Columbia. I wish to put in nomination for my successor to the office of Registrar General a lady whom I have known for many years and whom I can honestly say will be a faithful and conscientious Registrar General. I hope all who have been so kind to me in the past will be just as kind to her. She is a lady well known here in Washington. Her husband also has assisted her in her work in tracing out her own ancestry and that of others. She has made genealogy a study and a favorite pastime, and now I ask your vote for Mrs. William Van Zant Cox.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Cox as Registrar General, for I know that she is all that Mrs. Draper has stated and that is not even half.

(Seconded by the Marcia Burns Chapter, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Hodgkins, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron; Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mussey, of the District of Columbia, the Recording Secretary General and the Librarian General, and Mrs. Logan.)

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. I wish to nominate for the office of Registrar General, Miss Grace Pierce, of New York.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nomination has been made. We will listen to seconds.

Mrs. MULLINER, of New York. If I may second instead of nominate, I wish to say that Miss Grace Pierce, formerly of New York, and now of the District of Columbia, who is one of the expert genealogists in the United States, for eight years expert genealogist of the City of New York, associated with the National Genealogical Association, has made a record for herself of national fame in this great work which is necessary for this organization and which I consider is to this organization what a main spring is to a watch. It is necessary to have an expert for service in this particular position. It is with great pleasure that I second the nomination of Miss Pierce.

(Seconded by Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and the Bronx Chapter, of New York City.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make a statement. Her attention has been drawn to this: There has been a little error made by the printer in the program, a little possible misstatement of the facts. As stated a moment since, the Corresponding Secretary General as a rule follows the Recording Secretary General. On the printed program it is the Registrar General's nomination. But as the ballots are printed so will you vote. They will be distributed by the time you return this afternoon. This explanation is made now, so there will be no uncertainty. Are there any further nominations for this office? If there are no further nominations the Chair will declare the nominations closed unless there is objection. The nominations are closed and we will proceed to the nomination of the Historian General.

Mrs. GADSBY. It gives me great pleasure to name as my successor Mrs. Mary Frye Briggs, of Maine. Maine has always been my friend and this noble woman refused to take my place until she had my consent, and I am very happy to nominate her and am sorry that I have not the strength to tell of all the good that is in her. I expected Mrs. Kendall to aid in the seconding, but I am afraid she is not present.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our Mrs. Gadsby, as already said this morning, has risen from a bed of illness to be with us, and she nominates as her successor, Mrs. Briggs.

(Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Bowron seconds; Ohio and Mrs. Boynton.)

Ladies we will listen to the nominations for Historian General.

Mrs. STAFFORD, of the District of Columbia. *Madam President General and Ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I count it a great privilege to place in nomination for the office of Historian General a woman who is well known to this body. For two years she has served you as Librarian General and for four years she rendered you efficient service as Treasurer General. She is a charter member of this Society, thoroughly familiar with its history, in perfect sympathy with its highest ideals, preëminently fitted to fill this office for which she is named. I honor my chapter of which she is a member and myself in placing Mrs. Darwin in nomination for Historian General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, Mrs. Darwin has been placed in nomination for Historian General.

(Seconded by Manhattan Chapter, of New York; Mt. Vernon Chapter; Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut; Mrs. Rising, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thom.)

Are there any further nominations for this office? I hear none. If there are no further nominations the nominations will be closed unless I hear objection. I hear no objection. The nominations are closed. A ballot is placed in my hand, and I find that the usual manner in which the officers are named is correctly used on the ballot, though a little incorrectly placed in the program. So, nominations will be placed on the board exactly as they appear on the ballot, so there will be no confusion when you return. The names will be placed in correct order on the board. Now we will proceed to nominate the Corresponding Secretary General.

Miss VINING, of Massachusetts. *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:* It is my great pleasure to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt of the District of Columbia, for the office of Corresponding Secretary General. By birth and education a Massachusetts woman, with two years' experience in the responsible office of Treasurer General, her executive ability, accuracy and faithfulness, make her eminently fitted to fill the office of Corresponding Secretary General. Ladies I wish to say a few words. Just about six weeks ago our Vice-President General, of Massachusetts was very ill. Our State Regent, of Massachusetts, is allowed \$400 to come to these National Board Meetings. We allowed her \$400 a year to come here. She was not coming. Mrs. Bates being ill, I thought I would come over here and take a look at things, and I went at once to the office and there I found our Treasurer General with worlds of work. Why thousands of dollars a year in Massachusetts would not hire her! And there was Mrs. Draper with a pile of papers as high as that (indicating)! I would not do the work she was doing for five thousand dollars a year. I was astonished at the work as I naturally expected that clerks did that work, but I found these two ladies burdened down. Why I do not think we can half pay them. I never was so pleased to see a woman as capable as this lady. I have the pleasure to present this name and I hope you will all vote for her.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt is nominated as Corresponding Secretary General. (Seconded by Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas; Illinois, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Mrs. Mussey and Mrs. Gadsby.)

The Chair will listen to nominations for Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. ALBERT H. KUHN, of Washington. *Madam President General and Daughters:* As representative of the great State of Washington, the farthest west we have, I would like to place in nomination for Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Eleanor Thorne, who has promised to move to this city if elected. We consider her one of the most able executive women we have and know that she would more than fill the

position to your satisfaction. We think we would like to have some say on the National Board and we ask your support for Mrs. Thorne. I am sure you will never regret it for she is more than capable.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Thorne has just been placed in nomination for Corresponding Secretary General.

(Seconded by Miss Desha and Mrs. Howard, of Virginia; Virginia, Tennessee, Rhode Island and the State of Washington.)

Are there any further nominations? If there are no further nominations for Corresponding Secretary General the nominations will be closed unless the Chair hears to the contrary. She hears none and the nominations are closed.

We will now listen to the nomination for Treasurer General.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. *Madam President General and Ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* I have the honor to place in nomination the name of an Ohio woman, born in Ohio, resident in the District of Columbia, but a member of an Ohio Chapter, a woman who has had financial training and is in every respect capable of filling this important office. I have the honor to place in nomination the name of Mrs. William D. Hoover, of the District of Columbia, for Treasurer General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, Mrs. Hoover has been nominated for Treasurer General of this organization, by Mrs. Orton, of Ohio.

Mrs. MUSSEY. I wish to second that nomination and say that in the last Congress, Mrs. Hoover showed her ability in a financial way by informing those around her, and in many other ways, of the problem of bonding the hall. She has the honor of having a husband who is president of one of our largest financial institutions in this city, and one of our valued advisers.

TREASURER GENERAL. Mrs. Swormstedt. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hoover as my successor in office and feel perfectly sure of her competence and ability in carrying on the work of the office; and I ought to know what ability it takes.

(Seconded by Kentucky, Illinois, Connecticut, Mrs. Sperry, Flag Chapter and Monticello Chapter.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations?

Mrs. SIMON BARUCH, of New York. *Madam President General and Ladies of the Eighteenth Continental Congress:* It gives me very great pleasure to place before you for your consideration the name of a young woman who has no husband to share in these honors. She will give you herself, her time and her attention. Ten years ago she studied law and practiced before the Supreme Court of the District, which means that she is a member of the bar. After graduating from the Washington College of Law she was a clerk in the law department of the District Title and Insurance Company for five years for the purpose of getting a business training, and since then she has been at home caring for the business affairs of her own family. She has been treasurer of many organizations of which she has been a member and she is eminently

fitted for the work. I sincerely commend this gifted young woman for your consideration, Miss Delia Jackson, of the District of Columbia.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Jackson is put in nomination for Treasurer General.

(Seconded by Minnesota, Great Bridge Chapter, of Virginia; Mrs. Ballinger and Mrs. Roome, of the District of Columbia; Washington Chapter; Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut, and Miss Forsyth, of New York, and North Carolina.)

Are there any further nominations for Treasurer General? If there are no further nominations the nominations will be closed unless there is objection. I hear none. The nominations for Treasurer General are closed. The Historian General has already been nominated and the Assistant Historian General is now to be nominated.

Mrs. BATES, of Massachusetts, *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution*: I wish to put in nomination for reelection the name of Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, of New York, for this position. I have served on the Board with her for two years and know her indefatigable energy and her good work, and feel that all the splendid work she put in last year on the compiling of the directory should be sufficient to warrant her reelection.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts, puts in nomination Mrs. Bowron, of New York, as Assistant Historian General.

(Seconded by New York, Mrs. Mecum, of New Jersey; Mrs. Ammon, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Gadsby, and Mrs. Stevens, of Michigan.)

A MEMBER. It gives me great pleasure to second in the name of Mohegan Chapter, of New York, one of our most honored members, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron.

Mrs. FLETCHER, of Florida, *Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution*: I nominate for the office of Assistant Historian General one whose capability I know through long association in club work, one of whom my State is proud, and whom I am proud to nominate, one who will be faithful to the duties of the office and uphold the dignity of the society, Mrs. Annie P. Liggett, of Florida.

MEMBER, from Connecticut. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Annie P. Liggett, of Florida, as Assistant Historian General. (Seconded by Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Mrs. Wood.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations for this office? If there are none the nominations will be closed. The nominations are closed. We will now listen to the nominations for Librarian General.

Mrs. BOYNTON. The pleasure of nominating Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer as my successor is two-fold. The office itself is a delightful one. The little white card on the wall, enjoining silence, the low-voiced clerk and the dumb eloquence of the long rows of books all make the place one of peace and unhindered work, free from the rush and fret of most official duties. Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer's record in the Society, her

native and acquired ability, and her gracious personality all combine to prove that those who trust in her will not be disappointed.

(Seconded by Arizona; the Recording Secretary General; Oklahoma; Mrs. Johnson, of Illinois; Mrs. Whitney, of New York; District of Columbia, and Kentucky; Mrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts.)

Mrs. BUEL, of Connecticut. When North and South join hands it is hard to withstand that combination. The candidate whose name I am about to present to the Eighteenth Continental Congress for the office of Librarian General, was born in Kentucky, passed her girlhood in Texas, has spent the last ten years in Connecticut and is now a prominent resident of the District of Columbia.

She is endowed with a high order of executive ability and with a winning and charming personality, and with all the qualifications which go to make up an easy, graceful and well-trained speaker. First as Vice-Regent of one of Connecticut's most flourishing chapters and now as its Regent she has shown all the characteristics necessary for a devoted, enthusiastic and loyal officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Having been her Regent for many years I personally know whereof I speak and I can testify that any and all work entrusted to her will be carried out with untiring faithfulness, ability and a conscientious attention to detail which assures success in whatever she undertakes. She has always won the confidence of her associates. Connecticut therefore is proud to place in nomination for Librarian General, Mrs. Mary Hawley Willis.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Willis is placed in nomination for Librarian General. Seconds are in order.

(Seconded by Miss Forsyth, Rhode Island, Mrs. Jones, of New York; North Carolina, Colorado, Texas, Alabama, and Massachusetts; Mrs. Howard, and also a representative of the Galveston Chapter, of Texas.)

Are there any further nominations for Librarian General? If not the Chair will consider the nominations closed unless there is objection. She hears none; they are closed.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. As it is now 2 o'clock and we are due at the White House at half past 2, and the next nomination is for editor and business manager of the Magazine, and a business majority does not appear to be here, I made a motion that these matters be left over until to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we do now take a recess for the White House, leaving the nominations for the other two offices until to-morrow.

(Motion put and carried.)

We will proceed to the White House and should be back in this house by half after four.

At 2 o'clock a recess was taken.

THURSDAY, 4.45 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. "Daughters," your President General is so proud of you! We have just received 2,180 Daughters at the White House, in two hours. Standing vis a vis to Mrs. Taft, we "reviewed the line" and thought it a most magnificent body of women, and the President said he was anxious to receive you with his warmest welcome.

(Some announcements were read by the Official Reader.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, our Treasurer General wishes to announce to you the sum of money collected yesterday afternoon for Continental Hall.

TREASURER GENERAL. I would like to announce a few additional contributions first. From Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, of the District of Columbia, \$100; from a Brookville Chapter, \$50; a Philadelphia Chapter, \$50; West Virginia Chapters to place Mrs. Post on the roll of honor, \$50; District of Columbia Chapter to place Miss Mallett, of the Dolly Madison Chapter, of the District of Columbia, \$50, making a total amount of \$9,872.20. Pledges amounting to \$1,786.65.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies: There was contributed in cash nearly ten thousand dollars yesterday in addition to the pledges. With the surplus which will probably be turned over (it will be \$15,000) before this Congress is over we will have \$25,000 in the Treasury for the hall as an addition to what we now hold. If that is the case we could if desirable immediately commence to pay off the debt assumed just a year ago.

Mrs. JAMISON. The Mount Vernon Chapter, of Virginia, pledges \$50.

TREASURER GENERAL. Ten dollars from the Jackson-Madison Chapter.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now about to make arrangements for balloting for the candidates nominated this morning. Are the ballots here? Mrs. Main, Chairman of the Credential Committee, being absent, we will call upon the Acting Chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Swormstedt.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks the Official Reader, Miss Richards, to explain to you the method we pursued last year to expedite the roll call and the deposit of ballots.

OFFICIAL READER. The method of calling the roll which was adopted for the first time last year was found to expedite matters greatly. It was to have two ballot boxes on this stage, one at either end. I undertook and was able to carry out successfully a method of calling two rolls at the same time; having two sets, those who were to answer to roll calls up the two side aisles deposited their ballots in the respective boxes at either end of the stage, leaving the stage by this middle aisle.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader asks the Chair to give these instructions. Last year in calling the roll we commenced with A and began in the middle of the alphabet. As there are two boxes in which ballots can be cast simultaneously we worked from the A to the

middle of the alphabet and worked from the middle to the end of it at the same time. You can understand if you think for a moment, from A to the middle down this way (indicating), and from the middle down to the end there (indicating). So that no unfairness or delay has occurred. While it is necessary to request delegates to take an aisle they do not usually use in order to avoid crossing one another, the Official Reader will direct you in these minutae. Is the Chairman of the Credential Committee on the platform? I am about to ask suggestions for tellers. I will first state that I have appointed Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Chairman of Tellers. She has had wide experience. [Applause.] Did any of you hear the gavel? [Laughter.] Now the gavel means perfect silence. If you heard the gavel you will cease speaking. I will appoint Mrs. Wykoff, of New York, who served last year as Chairman of Tellers, Assistant Chairman of Tellers, to assist Mrs. Avery and to be on one or the other side of the ballot boxes, as her assistance may be necessary. I would ask the State Regents to send forward suggestions as to tellers evenly divided, fifteen for either candidate, so they may be perfectly impartial both in number and in name. I will now receive suggestions for tellers. The nominator of the candidates will send suggestions for the tellers in consultation with the states and seconds from which those candidates come.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Are we compelled to write the full name and initials of the candidates?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Morgan asks whether you are required to write the full name of the candidate or whether the initials of the name will do; whether we write the initials or only the last name, your ballot would still be good, it would not be vitiated. Write, however, the full last name in all instances. The Official Reader has a pleasant announcement to make.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, another announcement please. This relates to the method of calling the roll. The State Regent from Virginia asks as a privilege which the President General requests me to repeat for her that her motion to the effect I am about to give may be carried, because Virginia not being well supplied with seats has been standing a great deal, and I would like very much if this motion could be carried that in the roll call we begin at both ends and work towards the center. That is the motion of the State Regent of Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion. The motion before the house is that in the roll call the Official Reader be instructed to begin at the two ends A and W and work towards the center. Ladies, you have heard the motion to the effect that instead of commencing at the beginning we start at the two ends and work towards the center. What is your pleasure in regard to it? (Motion put.) It is carried and we will proceed to ballot. The Chair awaits suggestions for tellers. Are all suggestions for tellers here? Thirty tellers in all, in addition to the Chairman and Assistant Chairman.

The Chair has now to receive the names of the tellers as suggestions.
Maine—Mrs. W. E. Youland and Mrs. Hooper are appointed.

Illinois—Tellers, Mrs. De Matte and Mrs. J. N. Kaufmann, of Chicago; Mrs. G. H. Hall, of Springfield, and Mrs. John Barry, of Highland Park.

New York—Mrs. Goldsboro, Mrs. Yawger.

Connecticut—Mrs. Loomis and Mrs. Rogers.

Ohio—Mrs. Burkhart and Mrs. Brant.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Slocum.

District of Columbia—Mrs. Brombaugh and Miss Rogers.

Colorado—Mrs. Sumner and Mrs. Gallinger.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Davis.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Sparks.

Vermont—Mrs. Estey.

Virginia—Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Finck, and Mrs. Parrott.

Minnesota—Mrs. Chase.

Missouri—Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Norris.

Indiana—Mrs. Falley and Mrs. Coen.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has every one in the house received a ballot? Are the ballots fully distributed? Has every voter a ballot? If not, rise and ask for one. If the Chairman of the Credential Committee is here she will please give instructions as to the order in which to fold the ballots.

CHAIRMAN OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE. Will you please fold your ballot just once across the middle. Every ballot before you deposit it in the box will be stamped on the back with the date and no ballot that is not stamped will be valid. Therefore please fold them once in order that they may be uniform, and if they are stamped you will deposit your own vote in the ballot box. If any one has written a ballot and has made a mistake or has defaced it so that she needs a new one it is perfectly proper to get a new one, but you can only deposit one no matter how many you write. Therefore, if you want more ballots it is all right.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies: An important matter has been brought before me by Mrs. Wiles. The Chair explains that this morning, in giving directions, as to the election of the ten vice-presidents general she stated that the ten receiving the highest number of votes shall be considered elected, but as a matter of course every one must have a majority. Several times by their being such a large vote we have had eleven or twelve candidates who received a majority and we could only elect ten. It therefore left the other two and it was necessary to ballot over again. Now it is because of that fact that the constitution was amended. As it now rests ten must receive a majority or there are not ten elected, and after the candidates receive a majority, the ten receiving the highest number past the majority mark are those elected: Is that clear? If any one does not understand, the Chair will explain again. Who was it that did not hear it? It is just simply that

a candidate must have a majority no matter what happens, and after that the ten receiving the largest number of votes are elected. The tellers will come forward as their names are called. I know that every one of you wishes to spare your President General a little. We have had a very delightful but fatiguing week. The standing with the President to welcome two thousand Daughters since this morning has been fatiguing. The tellers will come forward as their names are called and report to the Chairman of Tellers on this platform. The Chairman of Tellers is Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. When it happens that a teller is an alternate she may leave the gallery coming through the side but not on the floor of the house, to the platform and take her place as a teller. If her delegate is absent she can deposit her vote when her name is called, just as though she were not a teller. The tellers' names will be called just as soon as this list is verified. The Assistant Chairman of Tellers is Mrs. Ernest Wyckoff. The Official Reader will read the names of the tellers which the Chair does hereby appoint and they will come forward and report to the Chairman of Tellers.

New York—Mrs. Goldsboro, Mrs. Yawger.

Connecticut—Mrs. Loomis and Mrs. Rogers.

Ohio—Mrs. Burkhart and Mrs. Brant.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Slocum.

District of Columbia—Mrs. Brombaugh and Miss Rogers.

Colorado—Mrs. Sumner and Mrs. Gallinger.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Davis.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Sparks.

Vermont—Mrs. Estey.

Virginia—Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Finck, and Mrs. Parrott.

Minnesota—Mrs. Chase.

Missouri—Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Norris.

Indiana—Mrs. Falley and Mrs. Coen.

Maine—Mrs. Youland and Mrs. Hooper.

Illinois—Mrs. De Motte, Mrs. Kaufmann, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Berry.*

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair appoints the tellers from suggestion. We have had two sent to us from Virginia.

Mrs. HOWARD, of Virginia. We suggest the name of Mrs. Fink.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, as things now stand we have twenty-eight tellers. That would seem to be ample. That could be evenly divided were it not the habit to have thirty. If any state will divide honors we will be glad to have two more tellers. By Virginia withdrawing one it leaves us with twenty-nine.

OFFICIAL READER. Illinois has Mrs. De Motte, Mrs. Kaufmann, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Berry.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Miss Arne, of New York, making thirty tellers. I will say to the tellers that those of

* Several of these names were sent in after the subjoined remarks by the President General.

you who are voters will vote after the national officers and before the House. Then please go and dine and come back here at seven o'clock prepared to work as long as is necessary. The tellers will be excused after they come here and report. After they vote four tellers, appointed from opposite sides, are to remain on the platform.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. The box is not yet ready. May I be permitted to prepare it and show it to the audience and see that it is properly sealed?

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. *Madam President General and Voters:* I desire you to see that the box is empty (showing same). There are no ballots in it. I also desire you to see it locked. I desire the voters to see that the box is closed.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I have just been informed that in going through the vestibule it was noticed some one, in short, was passing in delegates who had forgotten their badges by simply identifying them by word of mouth. That is not sufficient. There can be no one on this floor to vote without her badge for the double reason that in the first place it is commanded by the Credential Committee, and in the second place the badge may be inadvertently picked up and worn by some one who did not understand and would therefore have access to the house, thus giving space to two possible voters instead of one. This building must be cleared, straight through, including both the museum and library, (because there is access there), of all visitors, alternates or whatever save actual voters, and if any ladies are on this floor without a delegate's badge the Chair will be obliged to ask them to leave and procure their badges. That is the only thing to do.

Mrs. WILLIAMSON. The blue and white ribbon for state regents does not admit you?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, it does not, Mrs. Williamson, because while no one will probably wear it improperly yet it is not a physical impossibility that it should be pinned on. The Chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Swormstedt, may come forward and make announcement as to badges.

CHAIRMAN OF THE TELLERS. Every voter's name appears on the credential list, and the person who has a right to vote, when she comes to the ballot box, her name will be found on the list and checked, her ballot will be marked on the outside. Fold your ballot so that it will go into the ballot box. I think you have been told how to fold it. Your ballot will be marked on the outside with a rubber stamp. Although there is no necessity for saying this, still for the sake of knowledge I will say that any ballot found folded inside of another is null and void just the same as if it had never been voted, because each legal ballot will bear upon the outside the official stamp. I speak of this that you may understand that every care will be taken to protect the interests of every candidate.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. I would like to add to Mrs. Avery's remarks that every voter must wear her proper badge.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the Chair understands that a regent of one of the chapters in the house lost her credential badge on the floor, dropped it in some way, and that somebody has just found it on the floor. I would like the regent of that chapter and the finder of that badge to meet so that the regent of the chapter may vote. The house should make some law regulating such cases, where it is an impossibility to wear a badge because it has been worn in Hall and dropped (after) under the seat perhaps.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The tellers have all voted and the Official Reader will make a statement.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, the President General instructs me to ask if there is any lady on this floor entitled to vote who has not her ballot in her hand? Is there any one who has not received their ballot? We wish to begin the roll call in a minute and every one should have her ballot written for the beginning. I do not hear any response and assume you all have ballots.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The tellers have deposited their ballots and the regular roll call will now commence for the deposit of ballots. The Official Reader will read the roll as it was decided by resolution, alternating from the beginning of the alphabet and the end of the alphabet and working up. She is anxious to try how rapidly we can proceed with this method. So do help her.

Official Reader begins roll call with National Officers.

Upon request of the President General, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith takes the Chair.

(During the voting of New York.)

OFFICIAL READER. Madam Chairman, I have the honor to report that the calling of the roll occupied one hour and fifteen minutes, though of course the last state is voting now, and as they are keeping the ballot box open for late comers, I would like to ask now that my duties are finished that I may be relieved.

CHAIRMAN. What is the pleasure of the House? If there is no objection the Official Reader may be relieved. She is excused.

Mrs. DRAPER. *I move that the ballot box be closed.*

Mrs. EARNEST. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. (Motion put; cries of no.)

Mrs. DRAPER. There are no voters in the House. The Chair could announce the polls closed.

Mrs. MULLINER. I ask that the polls be kept open till eight o'clock.

Mrs. KAUFMAN. I did not know anyone was acting as Chairman. But there was an understanding that the polls would be kept open.

Mrs. AVERY. I did not understand it so.

Mrs. KAUFMAN. There was an understanding at this box that the polls would be kept open till Mrs. Story could bring a voter.

Mrs. DRAPER. By what authority does one ballot box go and the other be kept open? There is no one present who has not voted.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the boxes are now closed. A motion to take a recess is in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. *I move that we take a recess.* (Seconded.)

(Motion put and carried.)

Recess taken at 7:55 p. m.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION, APRIL 22, 1909.

The meeting was called to order by the President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are gathered together to-night for recreation, "Daughters," and the public of Washington, which has always been so good to me, is invited to join us in listening to some music. I understand we are to have some excellent music. I am asked by the ladies in charge to say that Mr. Anton Kaspar, the finest violinist in Washington, will give us a violin solo.

A violin solo was beautifully rendered by Professor Kaspar, of the District of Columbia, and an encore responded to by him.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. If this were an ordinary meeting of individuals, men, for instance, in annual convention, I would thank the violinist not only for his exquisite touch, but because music hath powers to sooth the savage breast. [Laughter.] But, really, to-night we almost need the *exhilarating* powers of music, so calm and peaceful are all our breasts to-day. [Applause and laughter.] At any rate, in the name of all of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we thank you, signor, for your masterly touch and for that exquisite music, which, I know, touched our hearts, as well as your finger touched the bow.

I enjoyed so much my little respite this afternoon—the only hours I have been out of the presidential chair since the convening of this Congress, when I asked our very capable Vice-President General, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, to take the Chair for me—that if I am going to hear more music and lovely things, I wish to feel that I can really rest. Therefore, I leave this Presidential Chair—I will have to leave it soon, and I might as well get used to it. [Laughter.] I don't think I will feel so badly about it if I ask some one whom I admire so much as I do Mrs. Morgan Smith, to take the Chair for me. [Applause.]

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama, Vice-President General, assumed the Chair at this point.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. *Madam President General and Ladies:* Surely, to every thinking person there must come each day a deeper consciousness of the marvels of the day in which we live, a period when Science with the enlightened key of Genius unlocks the treasured recesses of nature and compels our forces to do the will of man. This is a time of limitless ambitions, endless efforts, and wonderful achievements. Everything is on a magnificent scale. Even the dear old flag not only arouses a thrill in the heart of every American, but the

wide world over men do homage to "The Red, White and Blue."
[Applause.]

We have now the wizards of finance, the masters of mechanism, the navigators of the air who have learned the flight of the birds; and not only the men "who go down to the sea in ships," but those who beneath the sea explore the mysteries of Old Ocean's realm. We have learned that forces greater, even, than these, are the building of a social character, the development of a human soul, and probably there is no greater force in this than the influence of such great organizations as ours, whether they be educational, religious, philanthropic, or patriotic, for they require great leadership. They are the movements which flow relentlessly with power and swiftness, carrying the light of patriotism to the remotest parts of our home land, and even to our new possessions, and bind to our hearts with love of country and with tender ties those who have homes so far away.

In nominating, four years ago, the woman who we believed possessed all the traits and ideals suitable for leadership, we made no mistake. [Applause.] In choosing one of whom a loving sister once said, "To us, she is always 'Emmie', our dearest and best beloved, and she has never failed us," [applause] it is not strange that a woman who could inspire and hold the love, affection and devotion such as we have seen illustrated here every day, whose family relations are such that they are too sacred except for the barest reference, should arouse in the hearts of her Daughters, first, the deepest admiration and respect, which has grown to affection and tenderest love. [Applause.]

And, because we know, Madam President General, that love is all powerful, we ask you to accept this token from our hearts and hands, which brings to you the love of many loyal daughters. (At this point Mrs. Robbins unveiled the token.) (See frontispiece of the Proceedings.) We ask that when your eyes shall rest upon its glittering surface, you may give a thought to those Daughters who, in every State in this Union, have sent this wireless message to the ideals of the future. We trust that you, in your mature womanhood, may think of us and our devotion, when you have this in your home. And because you have, dear Madam President General, three graces in those young women just budding into womanhood, to whom this will one day be a heritage, we have chosen this triplicate form. For nothing could be more precious to her daughters than the testimony of their mother's success and the love in the hearts of her friends. [Applause.]

And we would say one word for the woman in whose heart this thought first was given birth, to Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama. [Applause.] We would all express our appreciation for having been allowed to participate in this gift to the woman who has never failed us, whatever the occasion, [applause] whether it need parliamentary ruling, whether it were to meet with cabinet ministers, or whatever the occasion demanded, she was fully equal to it. And we can say in our hearts, "We are proud of her."

To-night we have come nearly to the parting of the ways. We can truly say that our President General has been tried in the balance and not found wanting. [Applause.] We have realized your fairness; your justice; but, most of all, Madam President General, your warm heart, which has ever given the warmest greeting, whether it has been to the highest official of the State, or the humblest Daughter of the land, she found a ready response in your greeting. You will have with you our blessing now and forever, wherever you may go. [Applause.]

(The President General was greeted with prolonged applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Perhaps it is the first time that the Daughters of the American Revolution have found Mrs. Donald McLean speechless. She is very nearly so now. But, it is human nature. It would not be human to be otherwise.

Four years ago, when this splendid, faithful, loyal friend from Maine, came at a moment's call to support the nomination of a candidate whom you had known on the floor and, as we often said "under the gallery,"—everywhere but here on the platform Mrs. Kendall had the courage, and the strength, and the unselfish disregard of self to come forward and nominate that candidate; and when the South made her election possible [applause], and the great East and Middle West cemented the ties, Mrs. Kendall received the admiration which I then entertained as the new President General and had entertained for Maine's chief "Daughter" from the time I had been a very young and untried "Daughter." When I found that all sections of the country—in segments, at least—came together and by a majority vote made me the President General, I entered then, of course, on an untried path. The faithful devotion of these my friends, made me have redoubled faith in my own integrity of purpose, my sincerity of love, and my intention to serve this organization with all my heart and soul. [Applause.]

Had you summoned me here, to-night, only to say to me what Mrs. Kendall has said, "You have been tried in the balance and not found wanting," it would have been enough. I did not know, when I was told that we were going to come together to have an evening of music, happiness and recreation, that any magnificent material demonstration and crystallization of the love and confidence of my "Daughters" was to come to me. Of course, I wondered why it was, after the long day, and the many long days, (which, in retrospect, always seem short to me when I am working for the Daughters,) why it was that we did not *repose* a little. But, I have learned to believe—and it has been a very hard lesson, but maybe I owe somewhat of such success as I have achieved, to having learned it—that I am not entirely infallible! And so I accepted the judgment of my various friends, who said "Let us all go to the Hall together to-night, and let us have a happy evening one with another." Then I came here and was thrilled anew with the brilliancy of the illumination of this great temple, and to-night it seemed as dear as a child that was born of my body, I have worked so hard for its maturity. And when I entered this white and glittering edifice, and

saw above me the magnificent "Red, White and Blue" revolving as it does now, an evidence that it revolves on the eternal pivot of truth, love and liberty—I then felt sure that there was more electricity in the air than I was prepared for! And, too, when I saw that flag looming up there I thought maybe we were going to establish a wireless telegraphy station; and later felt quite certain of it when Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, said that it was wireless telegraphy pervading. And, after a while, I thought: "Well, no, I guess it is going to be a dirigible balloon," because Mrs. Kendall said it was an air ship. But now I see that it is a magnificent triplicate of silver and of love, which is brought to hold love as the manna of life—the manna which could rest upon this superb salver; and this laurel-wreathed éperguez would bear the quail—if I may quote biblically—the quail which, comes as the delicate, but satisfying, food which God, himself, sends to His own people, His own people, who understand, when he sends the food of love, that we can live upon that alone; all surmounted by that vase which in its noble design, its tall, and splendid proportions is only fitted to hold the rarest roses, such as you have been so good in giving me. And now I realize that the sentiment which caused those three superb tokens to be chosen, was the sentiment which Mrs. Kendall has so truly stated, is the sentiment which, after all, is the most inspiring, and the most tender, and the most happy things, in life!—the sentiment of a true maternity, of that parental love flowing back and forth from the heart of the mother to the child, giving the mother strength to take up the relationships of life and bring her children into the world, to rear them—and to see them go from her! Oh! if they will only come back to her!—And I feel so with you all. I cannot bear to go from you; but I will come back to you as your own sister. [Prolonged applause.] And now, too, I realize that those three great pieces of magnificent silverware, in their exquisite Colonial design, in their purity and elegance of creation—I had never seen them; I had no suspicion of it at all; I did not, truly!—but I saw them there. I knew that they were selected because I have three children. I knew that when these children inherited the silver they would love and remember not only their mother, but their mother's generic "Daughters" who have given their mother her fullest development of life. I know, too, that those three gleaming pieces to my three children and myself are all at the beginning and in the end owing to that greater love and devotion which made me a wife, and the mother of my children. [Applause.] My family is so personal a subject,—but you are dealing with me, in this way, for almost the last time,—and I am going to say here that it would have been impossible for me to have been or to have done what I have been and have done for this organization, had it not been for the unselfish, generous, and constant devotion and allegiance of my husband. [Applause.] And then I am going to say—and I am going to tell the truth on this occasion, hard as it may be for me to do it!—I am going to say that I could not have done without his ability, either. [Laughter and applause.]

And now, my dear Vice-President General from Alabama, to you whose loving, warm, generous, Southern heart originated this thought, this thought which will give not only happiness and joy unalloyed to me, but which will illumine my home with its silvery grandeur, and with the everlasting, enlightening knowledge of that which overpowering love can do in our spirits as well as in our daily lives—to you who originated it, to you (turning to all present) who have presented it, to you, my faithful and loyal friends, who have made it possible by gifts and by selection, to give me this happiness, to-night, I can only say to you, like Kim in Kipling, "I am, to-night, a friend of all the world,"—but the lover of and the grateful mother of you, my own family of Daughters of the American Revolution. [Prolonged applause.]

Miss Agnes Scott Longan then sang "My Own United States."

The CHAIRMAN. We will now have a recitation by Mrs. Greenwood, a daughter of our beloved Vice-President General from New York, Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. GREENWOOD. "The City Beautiful," by Rachael Tongate Beck, the wife of General Beck. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Greenwood then gave her recitation.)

Mrs. BATES. Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Bates.

Mrs. BATES. *Dear Madam President General:* It is unfortunate that the adjectives in the dictionary of the English language are so limited, but the number of your friends, but the words of praise, affection, appreciation and admiration, are unlimited. Just how much you have given to us of your strength, of your energy, of your brain and your heart, not even your dearest friends nor your most loyal and greatest admirers can fully realize. I bring you the greetings of Massachusetts, the greetings of loyalty and love, and of ever increasing admiration.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I thank you dear Mrs. Bates from the fullest heart.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Whitney, of New York.

Mrs. WHITNEY. *Madam President General, Friends, Visitors, All:* It has been said on this platform, to-day that New York City gave up her best. We know that we, New York City Chapter, gave our all when we gave our regent to the National Society and to Continental Hall. [Applause.] We are here to-night to express for that city our loving devotion to our President General, for whom for four years we have waited for the time to come when she would come back to us and again be our light and guide.

I look upon this beautiful testimonial, given by the united National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; loyal hearts and true have entered into this gift, my President General; and from New York City, I have the privilege of stating, came the largest contribution for this gift. [Applause.] I am proud and happy to say, and I feel that we all well know now, that New York State, all these four years, many

dutiful, faithful, loving Daughters have followed the work of our loving President General from whom we part to-night.

As is our habit every two years, or four years, of saying good-bye to the President General who has given of her love, of her strength, and of her work, to help us reach the perfection which we will ultimately attain, with the life that lies before us we must walk and work therein; we must be true, we must be just, we must be honest; we must be kind; let peace come to us, and success of every other kind will follow with us.

Mrs. HARDY. Madam President General, I have loved you so long and loved you so well, that it seems as though I cannot tell, here, in the presence of all these people, how much I do love you. 'I loved you long before you were our President General. I knew you long before most of your Daughters knew you.

Last night, one of my friends—one of my women friends—in the presence of five United States Senators, in teasing me said to them, "Mrs. Hardy thinks that Mrs. McLean is the greatest woman on earth." I replied, "Mrs. Hardy thinks more than that. Mrs. Hardy thinks that Mrs. McLean is the greatest man on earth," and not one of those men contradicted me. [Laughter.] I think that everyone of them had known Mrs. McLean, and they agreed with Mrs. Hardy. [Laughter.]

Madam President General, I have seen you as a member of New York City Chapter; I have seen you as the Secretary—was it?—and Regent of New York City Chapter; I have seen you as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and, Madam President General, from the first to the last, you have been the same loving, gracious, splendid woman. I do not know any other words to say.

Mrs. PATTON. Madam Chairman, Madam Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Pattou, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. PATTON. *Madam Chairman, Our President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution:* You have heard all the beautiful things that have been said by the different States, and now it is left for me, a Daughter and member of the old Keystone State, to complete the remarks of the evening.

Several years ago, when I attended the Congresses which were held at Chase's Theatre, I admired beyond words the ability of a woman whom I heard ask for recognition from the floor of the house, and who always maintained her point in a dignified and beautiful manner. Upon inquiring who she was, was told that she was Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter. [Applause.]

Four years ago, I was appointed a State Regent from my State, a member of the National Board. We have always found in our presiding officer, Mrs. McLean, a woman who was fair and just in her decisions and showing a most beautiful courtesy to all. I have been honored to work with such a body of women as represent our different States, and I have been honored to work with Mrs. McLean as our presiding officer.

I ask you to pay one more tribute to the woman who has given four

years of unselfish devotion from her home, in the interest of our Society, and who has been able through the kindness and generosity of the Daughters in getting permission, and of the men of this city of Washington in granting us the unusual privilege of the money to bond and complete our home. I ask you to give one more honor to Mrs. Donald McLean, and everyone in this hall rise in recognition of our faithful Daughter, who will always stand alone in our love and esteem.

(The Congress and audience rose.)

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Madam President General, I want to say a few words to you, and to this audience.

It has been said that I was the occasion of the presentation of this beautiful gift, that it was through my efforts, solely, that the Daughters made this beautiful gift. I want to say to you, Madam President General, in their presence, that the contributions were so generous and so loving, the notes and letters we received from the East, the West, the North and the South were so loving, so generous and so cordial, I can hardly find adjectives to express all that I feel. I only anticipated the action of many, many Daughters, and many of them would have done it if I had not done it. I think that it is no more than due that I should say that to this audience to-night. I verily believe that I only anticipated the action of many, many of you. And I want to say, further, that our Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, who, we all know, loves our President General, and not only loves our President General but the whole Society, was in Philadelphia boarding there. She gave much of her time, and her attention, and her skill to those very beautiful articles that are before you; and but for Mrs. Patton I verily believe that they would not have been so beautiful.

I would like to pay a tribute too, or say something about, the Caldwell Company, of Philadelphia, but you know that they are our official jewelers and that this is their manufacture. But I feel that I ought to say this about Mrs. Patton, who so willingly and so cheerfully did her work for the cause and for our President General.

Now, I would like to render personal thanks to every woman who contributed to that gift, because, as I have said, the contributions were so generous and so willing. But I cannot mention any of them. A great many of you know of their services and advice and coöperation. I wish that I could mention everyone of them, but I cannot. I can only say that I feel very grateful to all of you for making this such a perfect success as you have to-night.

Mrs. FRAZIER. Madam Chairman, may I be recognized.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Frazier, of Alabama.

Mrs. FRAZIER. This is our President General's night, but I know that she loves Alabama's Vice-President General well enough to allow a Regent of Alabama, and Alabama's Daughters, to give her a small token of our love and appreciation. We wish that it could have been something as beautiful, in a small way, as the present to Mrs. McLean, but we have given all of our money to Continental Hall. [Applause and

laughter.] We, of the General Sumter Chapter, love Mrs. Smith as our mother. Alabama Daughters adore her; all the Daughters of Tennessee love and appreciate her, and it will be the proudest moment of my life when I go home and tell my Daughters that our Vice-President General is not Alabama's, but all the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] (Presents flowers.)

THE CHAIRMAN. We will now have a violin solo, and then we will ask our friends if they would like to come up on the platform and look at the testimonial.

Mrs. LOGAN. Madam Chairman, a question of personal privilege for the District of Columbia.

THE CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mrs. Logan.

Mrs. LOGAN, Founder and Regent of Marcia Burns Chapter. (Presenting loving cup to Mrs. Hodgkins.)

Down through the twilight of the past,

Seen through the vista of centuries that have come and gone,
And time which daily adds its line to that which was and is to be,—

The mystery of the Cup stands forth.

Not symbolic of conquest and war,

But of peace, joy, harmony and love;

Of friendship and appreciation of loyalty of friend to friend,

United by definite purpose, interest and action.

Drink freely from its depth, Oh friend,

And may forthwith shine illumined memories of days which were
thine,

Thine to preside with gavel and smile,

Over the District Daughters a while.

Two years of time, what's that in a life?—

Whether it be of joy or of strife. If Joy—

Remember with smile and with song, if strife—

Forget the lance and the knife.

For sooner, ah sooner than ever we know,

The Daughters will gather forever to know;

That only the fruit of kindness and truth,

Can carry the triumph of immortal youth.

And whether we work for country or bread,

But one purpose still points—just ahead! just ahead!

For in matters political, D. A. Rs. are becoming quite critical.

In municipal government too,

In things economic, likewise philosophic,

We are revolutionizing things through and through.

And we don't yet just know all we are going to do!

With the child labor laws, the free playground cause,

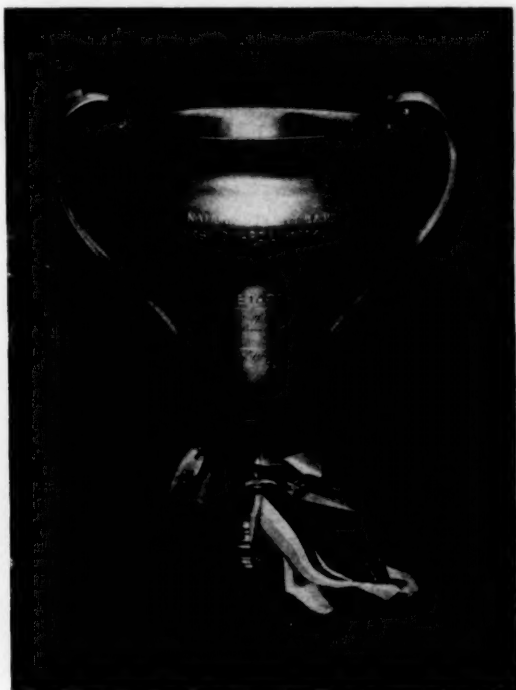
The preservation of historic places and faces,

And training children of the Republic to be true

To the land, and traditions of our red, white and blue,

With our own children of the American Revolution too.

Thus our achievements keep pace with the needs of the race,
In the District of Columbia too,
We bring entrusted to our care,
The greatest treasure we can bear,
Our sincerest loyalty,



NATIONAL SOCIETY, D. A. R.
Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins
To our State Regent
A Token of Affection
from
Regents and State Officers
April 19, 1900.

And present the symbolic Cup, from the regents and state officers of the District of Columbia, to our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins. [Applause.]

Mrs. HODGKINS. I accept with sincere appreciation this token of

esteem from my dear District Daughters. The two years that we have worked together have been very pleasant. They will be a pleasant memory always. I thank you all. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN. We will now have another violin solo by Professor Kaspar.

(Professor Kaspar rendered a violin solo, which was greeted with applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN. There will be one more vocal number, and then we would like our friends to come up on the rostrum and look at the testimonial.

Mrs. Potts sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the Congress and audience joining in the chorus. The meeting adjourned 11.15 o'clock, p. m.

